NSW GOVERNMENT | Planning & Environment

Standard Technical Requirements for Spatial Datasets and Maps

Version 2.0

August 2017

August 2017

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Version History

Please see table in Appendix E.

Standard Technical Requirements for Spatial Datasets and Maps

www.planning.nsw.gov.au

Document Reference: qA379678

ISBN: 978-176039-173-7

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Introduction

1. Introduction

Reliable and up-to-date spatial information contained within planning instruments and other plans is a resource critical to the work of planners and fundamental to a modern digital planning system.

These standard technical requirements update and consolidate the current standards for planning related spatial datasets and maps.

The following types of instruments, plans and policies are covered:

- *Environmental Planning Instruments (EPI)*
- *Local Environmental Plans (LEP)*
- *State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPP)*
- *Development Control Plans (DCP)*
- *Contribution Plans (CP)*
- *Major Projects*

These standard technical requirements have been determined by the Secretary of the Department of Planning and Environment (referred to within as "the Department" or "DP&E") under sect*ion 158E(3) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).*

These requirements supersede the following documents:

- *Standard requirements for LEP GIS data, November 2008, Version 1.1*
- *Standard technical requirements for LEP maps, November 2012, Version 2.0*
- *Standard requirements for GIS data for SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008, March 2010, V1.4*

Councils and other relevant planning bodies are to implement these standard technical requirements to facilitate the inclusion of data to the NSW Planning Database and access through the NSW Planning Portal. The Department is the custodian of spatial datasets in the NSW Planning Database.

Words and expressions in these standard technical requirements have the same meaning as they have in the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EP&A Act).

1.1 Intended Audience

The intended audience for this document are Geographic Information System (GIS) technical officers and planning staff within Councils and other relevant planning authorities who are responsible for preparing spatial datasets and maps incorporated by reference (or referred to in) environmental planning instruments and other plans.

1.2 Copyright Clause

Where consultants are engaged to create spatial data and maps, the requirement for the spatial datasets to be submitted to the Department should be reflected in the contractual arrangements. The Crown Solicitor's Office advises that '*contractual arrangements with consultants should contain an acknowledgement from the consultant that the work to be undertaken, is undertaken for the purposes of creating an environmental planning instrument under the EP&A Act, and the Crown in right of New South Wales is the owner of any new copyright subsisting in the work created by the consultant'* .

1.3 Currency of the Standard

The Department will undertake an annual review of the standard technical requirements. Ad-hoc changes that may occur at other times will be published through an addendum.

1.4 Contact

For further information or comment please contact:

Director, Data & Information

NSW Department of Planning and Environment

Post: GPO Box 39, Sydney, NSW, 2001

Email: gis@planning.nsw.gov.au

General Spatial Dataset Requirements

2. General Spatial Dataset Requirements

All spatial datasets provided to the Department must conform to the following general spatial dataset requirements.

2.1 File Formats

Spatial data is to be provided to the Department in one of the following file formats:

- *ESRI Shapefile (*.shp)*
- *ESRI File Geodatabase (*.gdb)*
- *MapInfo TAB (*.tab)*
- *MapInfo Interchange Format (*.mif)*

2.2 Coordinate Systems

Spatial datasets must be provided to the Department using one of the coordinate systems from Table 1.

Table 1 - Standard coordinate systems

Name	Description	EPSG ID	Units
GDA94	*Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994*	*4283*	*Degrees*
MGA Zone 54	*Map Grid of Australia – Zone 54*	*28354*	*Metres*
MGA Zone 55	*Map Grid of Australia – Zone 55*	*28355*	*Metres*
MGA Zone 56	*Map Grid of Australia – Zone 56*	*28356*	*Metres*

2.3 Metadata

Metadata is structured information about an information asset. Metadata is generated when data or information is created or updated. All spatial datasets must be accompanied by metadata in an appropriate standard format, containing at least the baseline metadata requirements (or equivalent) as shown in Table 2.

The baseline metadata requirements in Table 2 are sourced from the NSW Government Standard Approach to Metadata, July 2014, v1.0, Appendix A. The text in [square brackets] indicates the corresponding element of the ISO 15836 Dublin Core metadata element set.

Table 2 - Standard coordinate systems metadata

Requirement	Description
Title *[dc:title]*	*A name given to the resource.* *Typically, a name by which the resource is formally known.*
Description *[dc:description]*	*An account of the content of the resource.* *Description may include but is not limited to: an abstract, a table of contents, a graphical representation, or a free-text account of the resource.*
Type *[dc:format]*	*The digital file type or file format of the resource.*
Creator *[dc:creator]*	*Official name of the agency which created the resource.*
Creator Contact *[dc:creator]*	*Name of a person or role primarily responsible for the creation of the resource.*
Creator Email *[dc:creator]*	*Email address of the Creator contact.*
Creator Phone *[dc:creator]*	*Phone number of the Creator contact.*
Date of Registration *[dc:dateSubmitted]*	*Date of registration (or last update) of the resource.*
Frequency of Change *[dc:accrualPeriodicity]*	*How often the resource is refreshed or updated.*
Quality *[n/a]*	*Information about the level of accuracy, coherence and interpretability of the resource.* *A statement about characteristics of the resource, allowing users to determine whether the resource can meet their purpose or requirements.*

Local Environmental Plans (LEPs)

Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) are an integral part of the NSW planning system. They are created by local councils in consultation with their community to control the form and location of new development, along with protecting open space and environmentally sensitive areas. LEPs guide planning decisions for local government areas. Through zoning and development controls, they allow councils and other consent authorities to manage the ways in which land is used. LEPs are prepared in accordance with the Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Order 2006 (the Standard Instrument). They comprise the text of the instrument and associated maps and spatial datasets.

This part of the document defines standards for LEP spatial datasets generated by councils when making their LEP maps. The objective is to ensure that the LEP spatial data fully and accurately reflects the content of the Standard Instrument. Common spatial data standards for state and local government improve efficiencies in the creation, assessment and publishing of LEPs.

3. General LEP Spatial Requirements

This section defines general spatial dataset requirements for LEPs. The overall general spatial dataset requirements from Section 2 should also be taken into account.

3.1 File Naming Conventions

Geodatabases, and feature databases are to be named with the LEP_NAME (see Table 113 in Appendix B) followed by the amendment number. For example, a geodatabase for the Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010, Amendment 1 would be:

- *Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010 Amendment No 1.gdb*

Individual datasets are to be named with the relevant MAP_TYPE code (see Table 115 in Appendix B). For example, a spatial dataset with Land Zoning features would be:

- *LZN.SHP*

Where a map requires multiple spatial datasets, the MAP_TYPE code must be used as the prefix, and a suffix used to denote the contents of the dataset. For example, the Flood Planning (FLD) map may contain both polygon and line features. The datasets would be named:

- *FLD_polygon.SHP*
- *FLD_line.SHP*

Where spatial features are removed or deleted due to an amendment, the features required to be removed should be supplied in a separate spatial dataset (see Section 7 for more information). The dataset should use the standard file naming conventions as above, but include an _X suffix. For example, a spatial dataset with Heritage features for removal would be named HER_X.SHP

3.2 Standard LEP Attribute Fields

Each spatial dataset within a LEP must contain the standard attribute fields set out in Table 3.

Table 3 - Schema for standard LEP attribute fields

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
LEP_NAME	String [80]	The name of the LEP as shown on the NSW Legislation website. (e.g. Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010)
LGA_CODE	Integer [4]	The standard LGA code, from the ABS Code attribute in the DCDB from NSW Land and Property Information (LPI). Stored as an integer (no leading zeros). (e.g.50)
LGA_NAME	String [50]	The standard LGA name, from the LGAName attribute in the DCDB from LPI. (e.g. ALBURY)
AMENDMENT	String [100]	The amendment name as shown on the NSW Legislation website or the Planning Proposal. (e.g. Amendment No 1)
MAP_TYPE	String [4]	The standard code used to describe the map type. (e.g. LZN, DWC)
MAP_NAME	String [100]	The descriptive name of the map. (e.g. Land Zoning Map, Flood Planning Area Map, Urban Release Area Map)
LAY_NAME	String [100]	The layer name or legend heading that appears on the relevant LEP map. (e.g. Zone, Flood Planning Land, Urban Release Area)
LAY_CLASS	String [100]	The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the relevant LEP map. (e.g. Neighbourhood Centre, Flood Planning Area, Urban Release Area)
SYM_CODE	String [10]	The code used for feature symbology on the map. (e.g. B1, B2, B3)
LABEL	String [100]	Text that will appear as a label on the map. (e.g. B1, B2, B3)
LEGIS_REF	String [100]	A reference to a clause or other written instrument. (e.g. Clause 4.4, Area A)
<Name>	<Type>	Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the Department.

The examples in Figures 1 to 4 show how the attribute fields should be completed according to various types of LEP maps.

Figure 1 - Complex layer with symbology codes

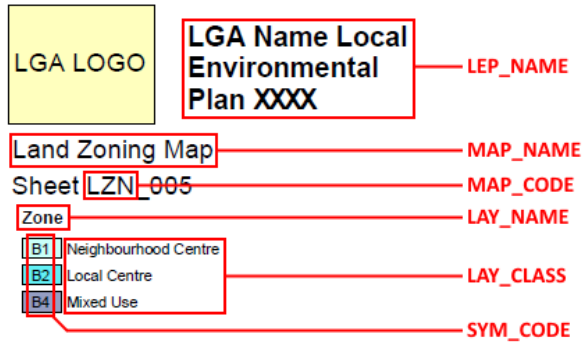


Figure 2 - Complex layer

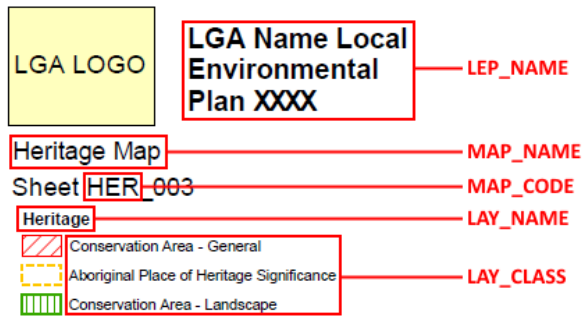


Figure 3 - Simple layer

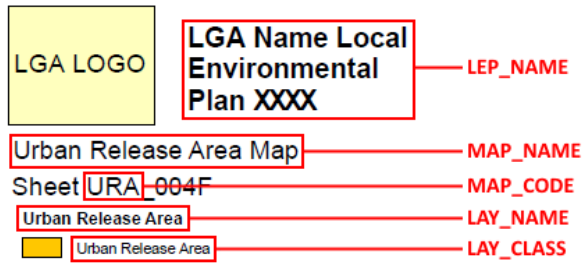
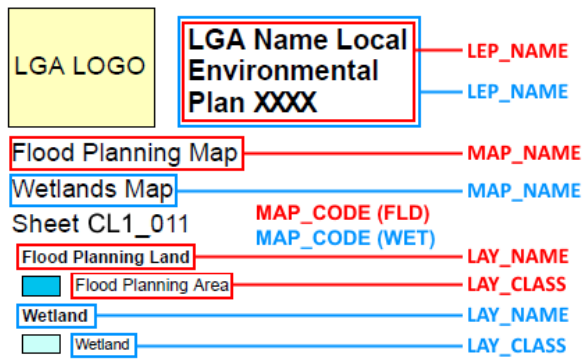


Figure 4 - Combined local map



3.3 Standard LEP Attribute Rules

Data stored in the standard LEP attribute fields must conform to the standard attribute rules set out in Table 4.

Table 4 - Attribute rules for standard LEP attribute fields

Field Name	Description (Examples)
LEP_NAME	*Only values from LEP_NAME list (see Table 116 in Appendix B).*
LGA_CODE	*Only values from LGA_CODE list (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
LGA_NAME	*Only values from LGA_NAME list (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
LGA_CODE and LGA_NAME	*LGA_CODE and LGA_NAME must match (e.g.: 50, ALBURY) - see Table 115 in Appendix B.*
AMENDMENT	"Amendment No x" where x is amendment number from Planning Proposal, *Otherwise NULL.*
MAP_TYPE	*Only values from MAP_TYPE list (see Table 118 in Appendix B).*
MAP_NAME	*Only values from MAP_NAME list - use the Preferred Map Name where possible (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
LAY_NAME	*Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.*
LAY_CLASS	*Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.*
SYM_CODE	*Optional, must contain NULL if unused.*
LABEL	*Optional, must contain NULL if unused.*
LEGIS_REF	*Optional, must contain NULL if unused.*

Note: The reference lists provided in Appendix B are only current as at the date this document was published. Items may have been added, changed or removed since publication.

3.4 Standard LEP Spatial Rules

Each spatial dataset within a LEP must comply with the standard spatial rules set out in Table 5.

Table 5 - Standard spatial rules for LEP spatial datasets

Spatial Rule
Features must be within the relevant LGA boundary.
Features must be within the relevant LAP area boundary.
Features must not be empty or NULL.
Features must not self-intersect.
Features must not have complex geometry or excessive numbers of vertices.

When constructing spatial datasets, all adjoining polygons must be coincident, and all vertices used in the construction of the planning polygons must be aligned to the adjoining polygons. This will ensure that there are no gaps or overlaps in the planning spatial data.

All vertices used in the construction of planning spatial data must align with the vertices of the underlying reference spatial data. In most cases this will be the cadastre or natural features (coastline, rivers etc.). The planning spatial data will assume or adopt the spatial accuracy of the underlying reference spatial data.

Spatial data that has complex geometry, intersects with itself or has an excessive number of vertices can cause errors during display, selection and intersection and must be avoided where possible.

4. Standard LEP Spatial Datasets

4.1 LAP - Land Application

The LAP dataset describes the land to which a LEP applies. Land can either be included or excluded from the LEP. Land may be excluded from the LEP due to it being a Deferred Matter, or covered by a SEPP or other planning instrument.

Feature type: Polygon

Table 6 - Schema for LAP – Land Application

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 3.2). Explanations below where required:		
LAY_CLASS	*Standard Field*	*If the land is included in, or deferred from, the LEP. (e.g. Included, Deferred)*
LEGIS_REF	*Standard Field*	*The name of the in-force instrument, where the LEP is deferred. (e.g. State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006)*

Table 7 - Attribute rules for LAP - Land Application

Field Name	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 3.3).	
MAP_TYPE	*Must be LAP (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
MAP_NAME	*Must be Land Application Map (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
LAY_CLASS	*Only values from LAP_TYPE list (see Table 117 in Appendix B).*
LEGIS_REF	Where LAP_TYPE="Deferred", must contain the name of the in-force instrument, Otherwise NULL.

Table 8 - Spatial rules for LAP - Land Application

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 3.4).
No overlapping polygons.

4.2 LZN - Land Zoning

The LZN dataset shows the zoning of all areas designated under the LEP. Zones define the legally permitted and prohibited uses of a piece of land, determining if a lot can be used for commercial, industrial, residential or other purposes. In other words, it defines what can and cannot be built on a piece of land.

Feature type: Polygon

Table 9 - Schema for LZN – Land Zoning

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 3.2). Explanations below where required:		
LAY_CLASS	*Standard Field*	*The zone description as it appears in the legend on the LZN map. (e.g. Public Recreation, Special Activities)*
SYM_CODE	*Standard Field*	*The coded zone value. (e.g. RE1, SP2)*
PURPOSE	*String [200]*	*Additional field. The purpose as shown on the Land Zoning Map for zones SP1 and SP2. (e.g. Educational Establishment, Cemetery)*

Table 10 - Attribute rules for LZN – Land Zoning

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 3.3).	
MAP_TYPE	*Must be LZN (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
MAP_NAME	*Must be Land Zoning Map (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
LAY_CLASS	*Only values from ZONE_DESCRIPTION list (see Table 118 in Appendix B).*
SYM_CODE	*Only values from ZONE list (see Table 118 in Appendix B).*
LAY_CLASS and SYM_CODE	*Zone Description (LAY_CLASS) and Zone (SYM_CODE) must match e.g.: Public Recreation, RE1 (see Table 118 in Appendix B).*
PURPOSE	Only for use where SYM_CODE="SP1" or SYM_CODE="SP2", *Otherwise NULL.*

Table 11 - Spatial rules for LZN – Land Zoning

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 3.4).
No overlapping polygons.
Areas shown as Included in the LAP dataset must have a zone allocated to them.

4.3 FSR - Floor Space Ratio

The FSR dataset defines the maximum allowed floor space ratio for individual properties, or how much floor area can be built on that property. FSR is the ratio of a building's floor area to the size of land that *the building sits on, and is calculated by dividing the total floor area of a building by the total land area of the property (known as the site area).*

Feature type: Polygon

Table 12 - Schema for FSR – Floor Space Ratio

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 3.2). Explanations below where required:		
LAY_CLASS	*Standard Field*	*The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the FSR map. (e.g. 0.65 - 0.69, 7 - 7.99)*
SYM_CODE	*Standard Field*	*The relevant symbology code for the floor space ratio value. (e.g. G, AB)*
FSR	*Double*	*Additional field. The floor space ratio stored in numeric format. (e.g. 1.76, 17.1)*

Table 13 - Attribute rules for FSR – Floor Space Ratio

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 3.3).	
MAP_TYPE	*Must be FSR (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
MAP_NAME	*Must be Floor Space Ratio Map (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
SYM_CODE	*Only values from the SYM_CODE list (see Table 119 in Appendix B).*

Table 14 - Spatial rules for FSR - Floor Space Ratio

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 3.4).
No overlapping polygons (for standard FSR value polygons only – those polygons that define complex development standard areas [SYM_CODE="CA"] are exempt from the rule – *see section 4.3.1).*

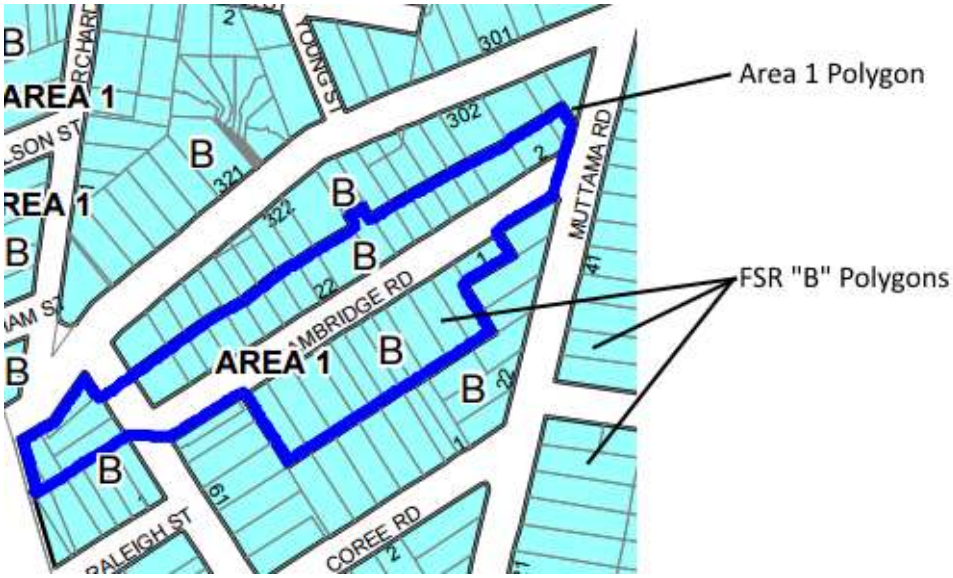
4.3.1 Complex development standards areas for LSR

The following approach should be applied where complex development standards areas are used in FSR spatial datasets (see Figure 5 for an example):

- *FSR polygons with standard SYM_CODE values should show the maximum FSR applicable.*

- *Areas where complex development standards apply should be represented by a separate polygon with a* SYM_CODE value of "CA" and the LEGIS_REF field should contain a reference *to the applicable clause in the LEP text.*

Figure 5 - Example Complex Development Standards Area for FSR



An example set of attributes for the polygons shown in Figure 5 can be found in Figure 6.

Figure 6 - Example Attributes for FSR Complex Development Standards Area

Field Name	FSR "B" Polygons	Area 1 Polygon
FSR	*0.42*	*NULL*
SYM_CODE	*B*	*CA*
LABEL	*B*	*AREA 1*
LEGIS_REF	*NULL*	*Clause 4.1A*

4.4 LSZ - Minimum Lot Size

The LSZ dataset describes the minimum subdivision lot size for individual pieces of land. When a lot is subdivided into one or more lots, each resultant lot area must be greater than or equal to the specified minimum subdivision lot size of the parent land parcel.

Feature type: Polygon

Table 15 - Schema for LSZ – Minimum Lot Size

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 3.2). Explanations below where required:		
LAY_CLASS	*Standard Field*	*The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the LSZ map. (e.g. 450 - 474, 10ha - 49.9ha)*
SYM_CODE	*Standard Field*	*The relevant symbology code for the minimum lot size value. (e.g. G, AB)*
LOT_SIZE	*Double*	*Additional field. Minimum lot size, in square metres or hectares, stored in numeric format. (e.g. 580, 20)*
UNITS	*String [10]*	*Additional field. The units of the LOT_SIZE attribute. (e.g. m2, ha)*

Table 16 - Attribute rules for LSZ – Minimum Lot Size

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 3.3).	
MAP_TYPE	*Must be LSZ (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
MAP_NAME	*Must be Minimum Lot Size Map (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
SYM_CODE	*Only values from the SYM_CODE list (see Table 119 in Appendix B).*
UNITS	*Only values from the UNITS (LSZ) list (see Table 121 in Appendix B).*

Table 17 - Spatial rules for LSZ – Minimum Lot Size

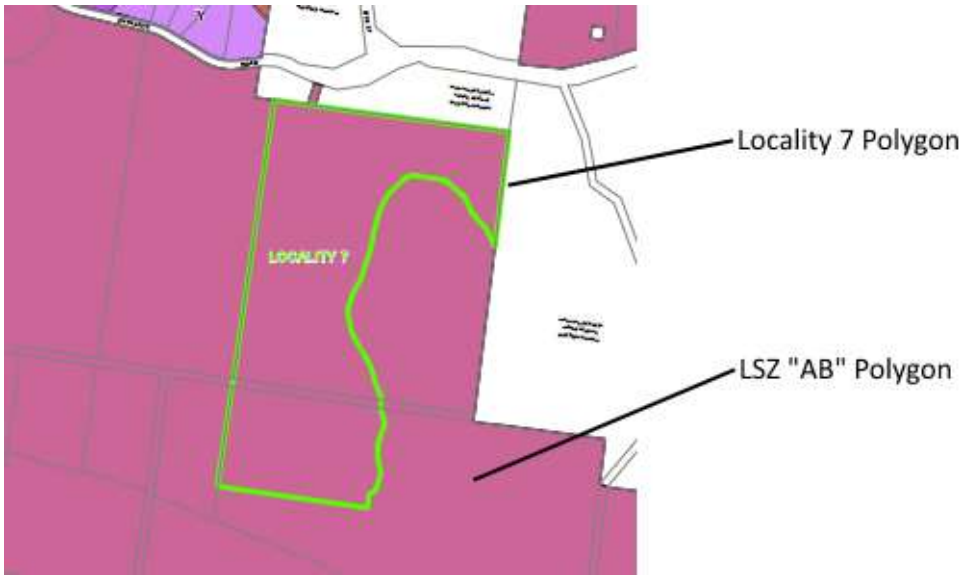
Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 3.4).
No overlapping polygons.

4.4.1 Complex Development Standards Areas for LSZ

The following approach should be applied where complex development standards areas are used in LSZ spatial datasets (see Figure 7 for an example):

- *LSZ polygons with standard SYM_CODE values should show the minimum LSZ applicable.*
- *Areas where complex development standards apply should be represented by a separate* polygon with a SYM_CODE value of "CDS" and the LEGIS_REF field should contain a *reference to the applicable clause in the LEP text.*

Figure 7 - Example Complex Development Standards Area for LSZ



An example set of attributes for the polygons shown in Figure 7 can be found in Table 18.

Table 18 - Example Attributes for LSZ Complex Development Standards Area

Field Name	**LSZ "AB" Polygon**	Locality 7 Polygon
LOT_SIZE	*7.5*	*NULL*
UNITS	*m2*	*NULL*
SYM_CODE	*AB*	*CA*
LABEL	*AB*	*LOCALITY 7*
LEGIS_REF	*NULL*	*Clause 4.1A*

4.5 HOB - Height of Buildings

The HOB dataset describes the maximum building height allowed for areas. The height is defined as the vertical distance between ground level (existing) and/or AHD and the highest point of the building, including plant and lift overruns, but excluding communication devices, antennas etc.

Feature type: Polygon

Table 19 - Schema for HOB – Height of Buildings

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 3.2). Explanations below where required:		
LAY_CLASS	*Standard Field*	*The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the HOB map. (e.g. 7 - 7.4, 80 - 99.9)*
SYM_CODE	*Standard Field*	*The relevant symbology code for the maximum building height value. (e.g. G, AB)*
MAX_B_H	*Double*	*Additional field. Maximum building height, in metres or metres (relative level), stored in numeric format. (e.g. 1.5, 47)*
UNITS	*String [10]*	*Additional field. The units of the MAX_B_H attribute. (e.g. m, m(RL))*

Table 20 - Attribute rules for LSZ – Minimum Lot Size

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 3.3).	
MAP_TYPE	*Must be HOB (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
MAP_NAME	*Must be Height of Buildings Map (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
SYM_CODE	*Only values from the SYM_CODE list (see Table 119 in Appendix B).*
UNITS	*Only values from the UNITS (HOB) list (see Table 120 Appendix B).*

Table 21 - Spatial rules for HOB – Height of Buildings

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 3.4).
No overlapping polygons.

4.5.1 Complex Development Standards Areas for HOB

The following approach should be applied where complex development standards areas are used in HOB spatial datasets (see Figure 8 for an example):

- *HOB polygons with standard SYM_CODE values should show the maximum HOB applicable.*
- *Areas where complex development standards apply should be represented by a separate* polygon with a SYM_CODE value of "CA" and the LEGIS_REF field should contain a re*ference to the applicable clause in the LEP text.*

Figure 8- Example Complex Development Standards Area for HOB

An example set of attributes for the polygons shown in Figure 8 can be found in Table 22.

Table 22 - Example Attributes for HOB Complex Development Standards Area

Field Name	**HOB "A" Polygons**	Area 1 Polygon
MAX_B_H	*0.42*	*NULL*
UNITS	*m*	*NULL*
SYM_CODE	*A*	*CA*
LABEL	*A*	*AREA 1*
LEGIS_REF	*NULL*	*Clause 4.1A*

4.6 LRA - Land Reservation Acquisition

The LRA dataset identifies land that is to be acquired for a public purpose. The dataset identifies the purpose for which the land is to be acquired and the relevant authority. Public purposes can include roads, recreational and open spaces and national parks.

Feature type: Polygon

Table 23 - Schema for LRA – Land Reservation Acquisition

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 3.2). Explanations below where required:		
LAY_CLASS	*Standard Field*	*The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the LRA map. (e.g. Local Road (R2), Environmental Management (E3))*
LRA_TYPE	*String [50]*	*Additional field. The purpose for which the land is to be acquired. (e.g. Infrastructure, Community Facilities)*
AUTHORITY	*String [50]*	*Additional field. The relevant authority that will acquire the land. (e.g. Roads and Maritime Services, Council)*

Table 24 - Attribute rules for LRA – Land Reservation Acquisition

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 3.3).	
MAP_TYPE	*Must be LRA (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
MAP_NAME	*Must be Land Reservation Acquisition Map (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
LRA_TYPE	*Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.*
AUTHORITY	*Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.*

Table 25 - Spatial rules for LRA – Land Reservation Acquisition

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 3.4).
No overlapping polygons.

4.7 HER - Heritage

The HER dataset identifies the location of heritage items (including archaeological sites) and heritage conservation areas (including places of Aboriginal heritage significance).

Feature type: Polygon

Table 26 - Schema for HER – Heritage

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
Include all standard LEP attribute fields (see Section 3.2). Explanations below where required:		
LAY_CLASS	*Standard Field*	*The type of heritage classification as it appears in the legend on the HER map. (e.g. Item - General, Conservation Area – Aboriginal)*
H_NAME	*String [100]*	*Additional field. The name or description of the heritage area or item as referred to in the LEP. (e.g. House, Indigenous trees)*
H_ID	*String [20]*	*Additional field. The identifier of the heritage area or item as referred to in the LEP. (e.g. I804, A1069)*
SIG	*String [20]*	*Additional field. The significance of the heritage item. (e.g. Local, State)*

Table 27 - Attribute rules for HER – Heritage

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 3.3).	
MAP_TYPE	*Must be HER (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
MAP_NAME	*Must be Heritage Map (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
LAY_CLASS	*Only values from the HERITAGE_TYPE list (see Table 122 in Appendix B).*
H_NAME	*Optional, must contain NULL if unused.*
H_ID	*Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.*
SIG	*Only values from the SIGNIFICANCE list (see Table 123 in Appendix B).*

Table 28 - Spatial rules for HER – Heritage

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 3.4).

4.8 MAP - Map Index Grids

The MAP dataset identifies the map sheet indexing scheme for the LEP, as described in Section 9. Each map sheet is represented by a polygon, with attributes identifying the sheet number, scale and applicable map type.

Feature type: Polygon

Table 29 - Schema for MAP – Map Index Grids

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
LEP_NAME	String [80]	The name of the LEP as shown on the NSW Legislation website. (e.g. Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010)
LGA_CODE	Integer [4]	The standard LGA code, from the ABSCode attribute in the DCDB from LPI. Stored as an integer (no leading zeros). (e.g. 50)
LGA_NAME	String [50]	The standard LGA name, from the LGAName attribute in the DCDB from LPI. (e.g. ALBURY)
AMENDMENT	String [100]	The amendment number as shown on the NSW Legislation website or the Planning Proposal. (e.g. Amendment No 1)
LEP_TYPE	String [4]	The standard code for the type of LEP. (e.g. COM, CEN)
MAP_SHEET	String [5]	The unique sheet number assigned by Council. (e.g. 002, 004F)
MAP_SCALE	String [3]	The scale of the map sheet, using the standard map scales, as a standard code. (e.g. 320, 160)
MAP_TYPE	String [4]	The relevant LEP map type used for this map sheet, using the standard map type codes. If the map sheet is used for all, or multiple, map types then use the code ALL. (e.g. LZN, FSR)
<Name>	<Type>	Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the Department.

Table 30 - Attributes for MAP – Map Index Grids

Field Name	Description [Examples]
LEP_NAME	Only values from LEP_NAME list (see Table 116 in Appendix B).
LGA_CODE	Only values from LGA_CODE list (see Table 115 in Appendix B).
LGA_NAME	Only values from LGA_NAME list (see Table 115 in Appendix B).

Field Name	Description [Examples]
LGA_CODE and LGA_NAME	*LGA_CODE and LGA_NAME must match (e.g.: 50, ALBURY) - see Table 115 in Appendix B.*
AMENDMENT	"Amendment No x" where x is amendment number from Planning Proposal, *Otherwise NULL.*
LEP_TYPE	*Only values from LEP_TYPE list (see Table 119 in Appendix B)*
MAP_SHEET	*Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.*
MAP_SCALE	*Only values from the MAP_SCALE_CODE list (see Table 119 in Appendix B).*
MAP_TYPE	*Only values from MAP_TYPE list, or the value ALL. (see Table 118 in Appendix B).*

Note: The reference lists provided in Appendix B are only current as at the date this document was published. Items may have been added, changed or removed since publication.

Table 31 - Spatial rules for MAP – Map Index Grids

Spatial Rule
Features must not be empty or NULL.
Features must not self-intersect.
Features must not have complex geometry or excessive numbers of vertices.

5. Other Spatial Datasets - Local Provisions

There are a large number of additional LEP spatial datasets, which may only exist in a single or small number of LEPs. This spatial data also needs to be captured in a systematic way for submission to the Department. Council should use the standard schemas and rules for these datasets.

Table 115 in Appendix B details other spatial datasets that reflect local provisions within LEPs. Before further local provisions and associated spatial datasets are generated, Councils should first check Table 115 and consult with the Department for the latest model provisions and naming conventions for the written clause to ensure that the schema conforms to the clause.

Feature type: Polygon or Line

Table 32 - Schema for other LEP spatial datasets

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 3.2).		
<Name>	*<Type>*	*Additional field for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the Department.*

Table 33 - Attribute rules for other LEP spatial datasets

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all standard LEP attribute rules (see Section 3.3).	

Table 34 - Spatial rules for other LEP spatial datasets

Spatial Rule
Include all standard LEP spatial rules (see Section 3.4).

6. Cadastre

*The cadastral layer should allow users to understand the spatial application of the planning provisions. It is the Depar*tment's preference that that the data and maps for all LEPs and planning information *layers be constructed using the current Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB) produced by NSW Land and Property Information (LPI), however other cadastre reference datasets will be accepted. When Councils submit LEPs and planning information, they should also provide the reference cadastre with the submitted planning data. The corresponding metadata statement for the cadastral dataset is also required.*

6.1 Cadastral Spatial Datasets

Cadastral spatial datasets must be submitted using the standard file formats (see Section 2.1) and coordinate system (see Section 2.2). The standard MAP_TYPE code for cadastral data is CAD, which should be used for file naming purposes (see Section 3.1).

Feature type: Polygon

Table 35 - Schema for CAD - Cadastre

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
LGA_CODE	*Integer [4]*	*The standard LGA code, from the ABSCode attribute in the DCDB from LPI. Stored as an integer (no leading zeros). (e.g. 50)*
LGA_NAME	*String [50]*	*The standard LGA name, from the LGAName attribute in the DCDB from LPI. (e.g. ALBURY)*
LOT	*String [50]*	*The number or alpha allocated to a parcel of land created on a plan of subdivision or title. (e.g. 1, 5, A)*
*PLAN_*	*String [50]*	*The plan type and number. (e.g. DP123, SP123)*
*SECTION_*	*String [50]*	*Used to create unique parcel identities where large areas or estates were divided into sections and lot numbers were repeated in each section. (e.g. 1, 2)*
<Name>	*<Type>*	*Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the Department.*

Table 36 - Attribute rules for CAD - Cadastre

Field Name	Attribute Rule
LGA_CODE	*Only values from LGA_CODE list (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
LGA_NAME	*Only values from LGA_NAME list (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
LGA_CODE and LGA_NAME	*LGA_CODE and LGA_NAME must match (e.g.: 50, ALBURY) – see Table 115 in Appendix B.*
LOT	*As shown on the plan of subdivision or title. Must contain NULL if unused.*
*PLAN_*	*As shown on the plan of subdivision or title. Must contain NULL if unused.*
*SECTION_*	*As shown on the plan of subdivision or title. Must contain NULL if unused.*

Note: The reference lists provided in Appendix B are only current as at the date this document was published. Items may have been added, changed or removed since publication.

Table 37 - Spatial rules for CAD - Cadastre

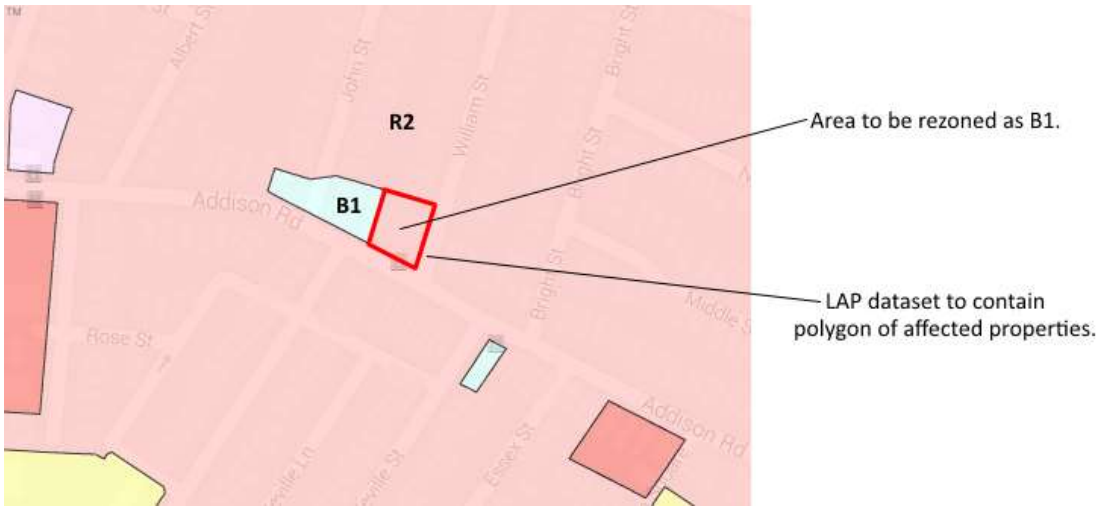
Spatial Rule
Features must be within the relevant LGA boundary.
Features must not be empty or NULL.
Features must not self-intersect.
Features must not have complex geometry or excessive numbers of vertices.

7. Amending LEP Spatial Data

When amendments are made to a LEP that change any of the LEP spatial datasets, new LEP spatial datasets will need to be supplied to the Department, along with updated map tile sheets (see Section 13). The amended datasets must be supplied using the same general requirements, schema, attribute rules and spatial rules as specified in this document.

Only spatial data for the areas that are changed by the amendment need to be supplied to the Department. As an example, see Figure 9, where it is proposed to rezone an area from R2 Low Density Residential to B1 Neighbourhood Centre.

Figure 9 - Example of rezoning an area and the LAP dataset



In this example, the LAP dataset would contain a single polygon showing the properties changed by the amendment (the red polygon in Figure 9).

The LZN dataset would contain just the amended B1 and R2 zoning polygons (as shown in Figure 10).

Figure 10 - Example of rezoning an area and the LZN dataset

7.1 Amendments that remove features

Amendments may not just add new, or change existing features. They may also remove spatial features. An example of this may be when a property is no longer heritage listed, and therefore the corresponding spatial feature must be removed from the HER spatial dataset (as shown in Figure 11).

Figure 11 - Example of an HER amendment that removes spatial features

Where spatial features are removed or deleted due to an amendment, the features required to be removed should be supplied in a separate spatial dataset. The spatial dataset should maintain the existing schema and the features for removal should keep their existing attributes. The dataset should use the standard file naming conventions, but include an _X suffix (see Section 3.1 for more information).

8. General Map Requirements

8.1 Map Referencing System

A standard referencing system will apply for all LEP maps, ensuring that every map sheet has its own map identification number and providing a standard naming convention for PDF map files. This is an important requirement to ensure that the correct maps and electronic files are submitted for making and publishing online, and allows for the historical versions of maps to be tracked over time.

This referencing system links each individual map sheet to the Map Cover Sheet which includes a signature block and avoids every map sheet having to accommodate signature blocks for the council and Minister.

The map identification number will also be used as the electronic file name for LEP maps. When draft LEPs are submitted to the Department, it will be essential that there is an identical match between the map identification number on each map sheet, the PDF file name for that map sheet, and the list of all map sheets for the LEP on the Map Cover Sheet. If there is any mismatch the LEP will be returned to the council. This will be critical for the accurate management of and public access to LEP map sheets.

The map identification number for a LEP is comprised of the following attributes:

- *Unique local government area code*
- *LEP type reference*
- *Map type within the LEP*
- *Map sheet number*
- *Map scale*
- *Date the map was prepared*

The map identification number must be shown on each map at the bottom left corner of the frame.

8.1.1 Map Identification Number

LGA Code

This is a 4-digit code from the ABSCode attribute in the DCDB from LPI. The full list of the relevant LGA Codes can be found in the LGA_CODE list (see Table 115 in Appendix B).

LEP Type

This is a unique code for the particular type of LEP, taking into account that there may be two or more principal LEPs in draft or on standby for notification for a local government area at any point in time. The full list of LEP Type values can be found in the LEP_TYPE list (see Table 117 in Appendix B).

Map Type

The map type is based on a standard code for each map. The full list of Map Type values can be found in the MAP_TYPE list (see Table 118 in Appendix B).

Sheet

The number of the map sheet has up to 6 characters.

Scale

The scale of the map, using the standard map scales, as a 3-digit code. The full list of map scale code values can be found in the MAP_SCALE_CODE list (see Table 119 in Appendix B).

Date

The date that the individual map sheet was prepared as 8 digits in the format: YYYYMMDD. This will not be the date the LEP was notified, as this will not yet be known when the LEP is submitted.

When a draft LEP is submitted to the Department, at either section 64 or 68 stage, the date should usually be the same on all maps. This will simply be the date the map was prepared by the council (not the date the LEP was notified, as this will not be known at this stage).

However, if a particular map sheet is subsequently modified and resubmitted before the plan is made, then the date of the revised map sheet should be used. The revised date must be shown on the individual map sheet, its file name, and the corresponding reference on the map cover sheet.

Note: The reference lists provided in Appendix B are only current as at the date this document was published. Items may have been added, changed or removed since publication.

8.1.2 Map Identification Example

The following illustrates the components of the map identification number for a 1:80,000 sheet Land Zoning Map which is adopted by a comprehensive LEP:

Table 38 - Map Identification Example

LGA Code	LEP Type	Map Type	Sheet	Scale	Date
0215	*COM*	*LZN*	*002*	*080*	*20060906*

Based on the above sequence, the map identification number would be:

- *0215_COM_LZN_002_080_20060906*

This number is to be shown in the space provided in the template in the bottom left hand corner of the map. The file name for the electronic version of the map will be:

- *0215_COM_LZN_002_080_20060906.pdf*

If land on this sheet is later rezoned, the amending LEP will submit a replacement for this map sheet. If the coverage of the map is the same, the replacement sheet would differ only in the date.

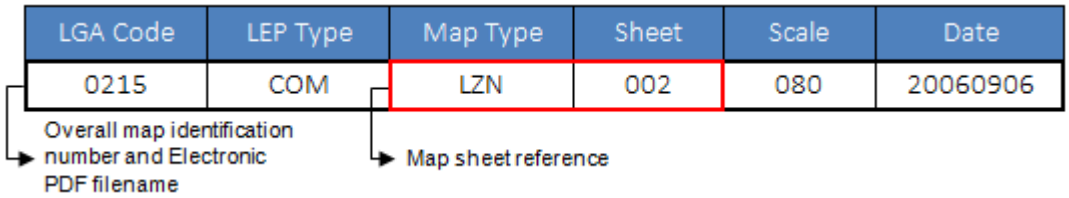
8.1.3 Shorthand Reference

A six-digit map sheet reference will be used in most cases as the shorthand reference for map sheets within a LEP. This provides a simple reference for individual maps that is unique within each LEP.

The map sheet reference will be used on the map title block (see Figure 16), in the locality map, and on the map cover sheet.

The map sheet reference is the six-digit sequence formed by combining the map type with the tile number. Figure 7 shows how the map sheet reference is determined.

Figure 12 - Map sheet reference



8.2 Map Cover Sheet

A Map Cover Sheet will be required for every principal and amending LEP that includes a map. The Map Cover Sheet links the maps within the LEP and avoids the need to repeat information such as signature blocks on every map sheet.

The Map Cover Sheet identifies all the individual map sheets that form part of a LEP and provides the legal mechanism for the Minister and council to sign and authorise the maps.

Key components of the Map Cover Sheet will include:

- *Name of plan*
- *Date the plan is made (or date of certification under s.65 for draft plans)*
- *List of ALL maps that are included by map identification number*
- *Signature block for council*
- *Signature block for the Minister (or delegate)*
- *Reference code for the Map Cover Sheet (in footer)*
- *Page number (in footer)*

The reference code for the Map Cover Sheet is comprised of the following attributes, as shown in Table 39:

- *Unique local government area number (LGA Code)*
- *LEP type reference (identifying the LEP type / coverage)*
- *Code representing Map Cover Sheet (i.e. MCS)*
- *Date the Map Cover Sheet was prepared.*

Table 39 - Map cover sheet reference

LGA Code	LEP Type	Map Cover Sheet	Date
0215	*COM*	*MCS*	*20060906*

See Section 8.1.1 for details of the standard abbreviation to be used in each attribute. The Map Cover Sheet will be prepared by councils and forwarded to the Department. A template Map Cover Sheet has been provided in Figures 57 and 58 in Appendix C.

8.3 Map Index Page

The map index page will be prepared by the Parliamentary Counsel Office (PCO) based on the Map Cover Sheets supplied by the council for the principal and amending LEPs. It will list all the map sheets that form part of the LEP at a point in time and provide a historical record of previous maps that have been superseded as a result of amending plans. The map index page will be updated by the PCO when a LEP map is amended.

The map index page will not form a statutory part of the plan and will be used for managing current and historical versions of LEP maps. An example map index page has been provided in Figure 59 in Appendix C.

9. Map Scales and Grids

9.1 Map Scales

A standard scaling system will be applied across the State to introduce greater consistency in mapping for all new principal LEPs prepared across NSW. The standard scales at A3 that may be used are shown in Table 40.

Table 40 - Standard Scales

Scale	Notes
1:320,000	
1:240,000	
1:160,000	
1:120,000	
1:80,000	
1:40,000	
1:20,000	
1:10,000	
1:5,000	*For insets only, not for displaying whole LGAs*
1:2,000	*For insets only, not for displaying whole LGAs*

For most suburban LGAs (excluding centres), a 1:20,000 @ A3 would usually be appropriate. Centres would usually be shown as an inset at 1:10,000, 1:5000 or 1:2,000 for very detailed areas.

Rural and regional LGAs would usually choose a small-scale for use across the local government area with inset maps using larger-scales to illustrate urban and village areas. Lower and more detailed scales will be required for urban areas due to more compact settlement patterns and greater variation in the planning standards that typically apply.

The PDF zoom function will enable individual properties to be viewed on line and printed at an appropriate scale.

The choice of map scale is to be determined by council based on the following principles:

- *Maps should be able to be viewed to a reasonable level of detail (but not fine detail) at A3*
- *Fine detail on maps may be viewed by either:*
    - *Using the zoom features of the PDF version on-*screen, and printing at the 'zoomed-in' view where desired (select 'Print', 'Current view'), or
    - *By viewing a printed version of the full map with a size larger than A3.*

Based on these standard scales at A3 (landscape) size, council may determine the grids that will be used for each map type within the LEP.

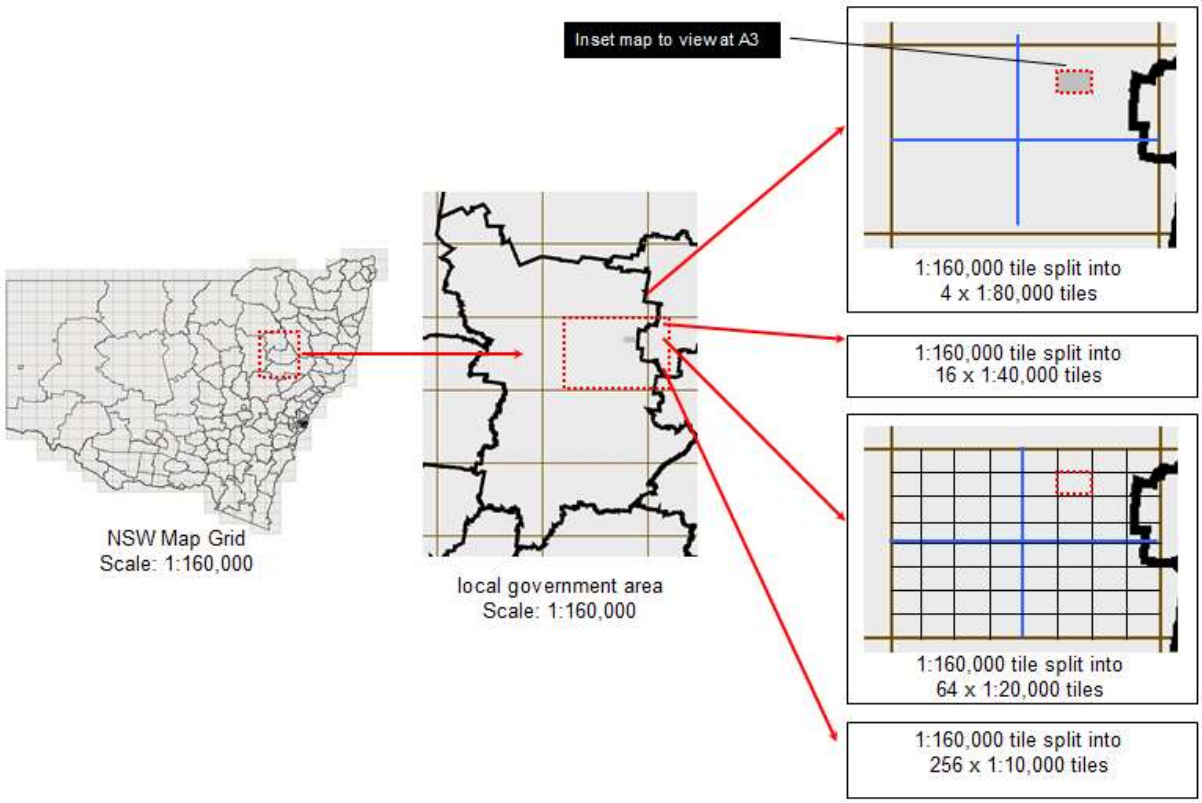
9.2 Map Grids

State-wide grids produced using these standard scales at A3, in geographic coordinates (GDA94) will be available to be used as a base for each council's grid systems.

The preferred grid scaling system is the state-wide grid approach illustrated in Figure 13. Where a council chooses to use the state-wide grid system, this is achieved through creating inset maps within the 1:160,000 tile. The 1:160,000 tile would have inset areas uncoloured and attached map tiles at 1:20,000 that cover this particular area as shown in Figure 15.

Where the state-wide grid does not produce map tiles with suitable coverage, council may adjust the grid, if the standard scales are used, to obtain a more suitable coverage (e.g. to reduce the number of map tiles necessary). The objective is that the number of grids should be limited to less than 30 for each map type but in large LGAs containing dense and fine detailed planning information, this may not be practical. In such instances, the aim is to get the least number of map tiles possible without compromising information quality. Councils may also wish to create grids, using the standard scales at A3, based on the projected Map Grid of Australia (MGA) zone coordinates that their maps are produced in.

Figure 13 - Standard map grid system



9.1.1 Numbering Map Sheets

As shown in Figure 14, several grids may operate simultaneously. A map grid may be divided into a larger scale grid but may not bisect another grid. Grid numbering is to be top to bottom, left to right. The base grid tiles are to be the same size, numbered sequentially and will be shown on the locator map of all maps in a series regardless of whether the map sheet contains planning data or not.

Where larger scale maps are used within the grid, they will be known as map insets or sub tiles. They will adopt the parent grid number and will include a letter suffix in the number.

If it is necessary to drill down further into a sub tile, the smaller sub tile should take the numbering of the larger sub tile. For example, if sub tile 004C needs more detail for the HER maps, it might contain 004CA, 004CB and 004CC sub tiles.

Drilling down to the double letter suffix is to be avoided if possible and should only be used in country areas where the base grid tiling would otherwise be too complicated if it were to accommodate the detail required for just one or two urban areas.

A critical issue is that if a property is located on 004C on one map series, it can only be on either 004, 004C or sub tiles of 004C in all other map series. The sub tiles cannot move around to different locations for different series.

There are some instances where a map series will not require all the sub tiles used in another map series e.g. tile 004 may contain 004A to 004K in the HER map series but the LSZ map series might only require 004B and 004F. Therefore, 004A, 004C, 004D, 004E, 004G, 004H, 004I, 004J, and 004K will not be present in the LSZ map series. Map insets containing no planning data are not produced and not displayed in the locality map.

When a new sub tile is inserted in future, the 'top to bottom, left to right' grid numbering should *apply, however this may not always be a practical approach if it requires the re numbering of many sub tiles that are not related to the area. In such instances, the next letter in the alphabet should be added as the suffix to the new sub tile number.*

When the base grid tile is being determined, it is important to look at the most complicated maps first (to see where the most detailed information will be required—usually the HER or LZN maps) before deciding on the overall base grid tile layout. At this stage, map insets may be moved around within its parent tile to obtain the maximum coverage of a detailed area for the minimum number of sub tiles. Once finalised they remain locked in this position across all map series or where applicable.

The font size of the labels and the white halo (or text background) for the map inset numbers on the locality map may be varied to obtain legibility.

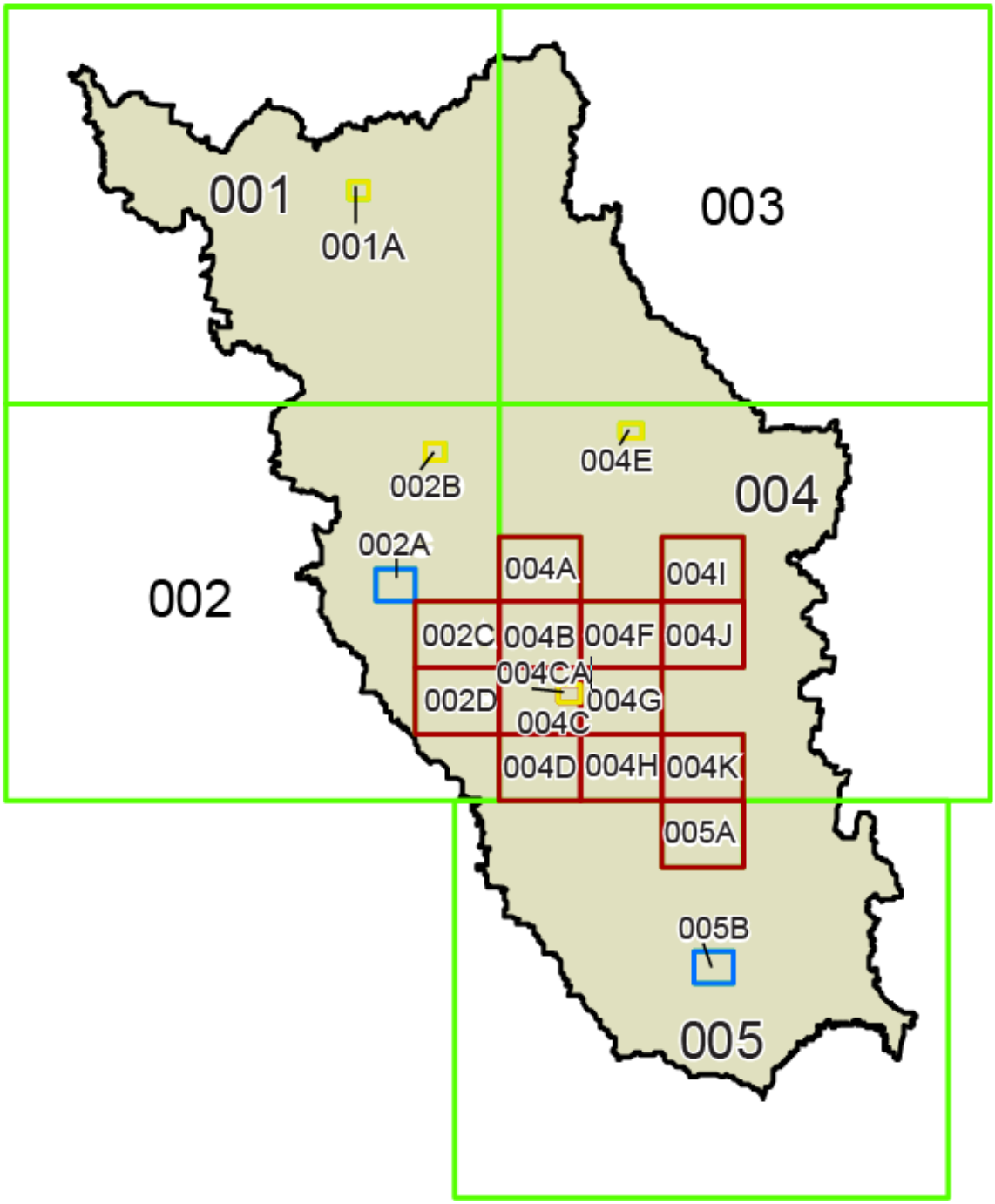
The grid sheet numbers identified are based on the sequence shown in Figure 14.

Sheets within an individual map series (e.g. Land Zoning Map) are to be identified according to the referencing system described in Section 8.1.3, i.e.:

- *LZN_001 (Land Zoning Map, Sheet 1)*
- *LZN_002 (Land Zoning Map, Sheet 2) etc.*

Geographical names should not be used in the official title of map sheets.

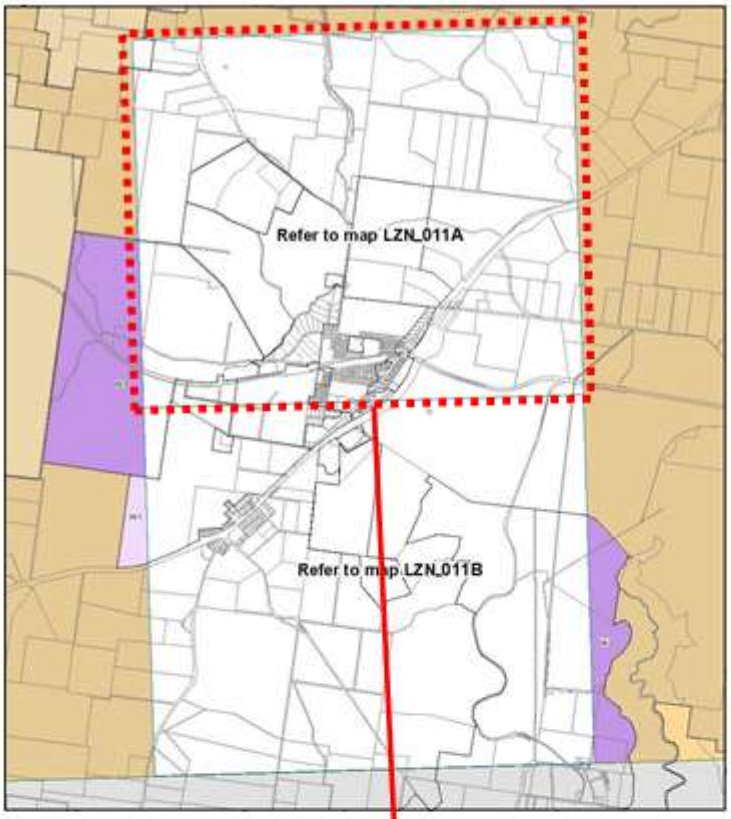
Figure 14 - Map sheet numbering system



9.2.2 Insets

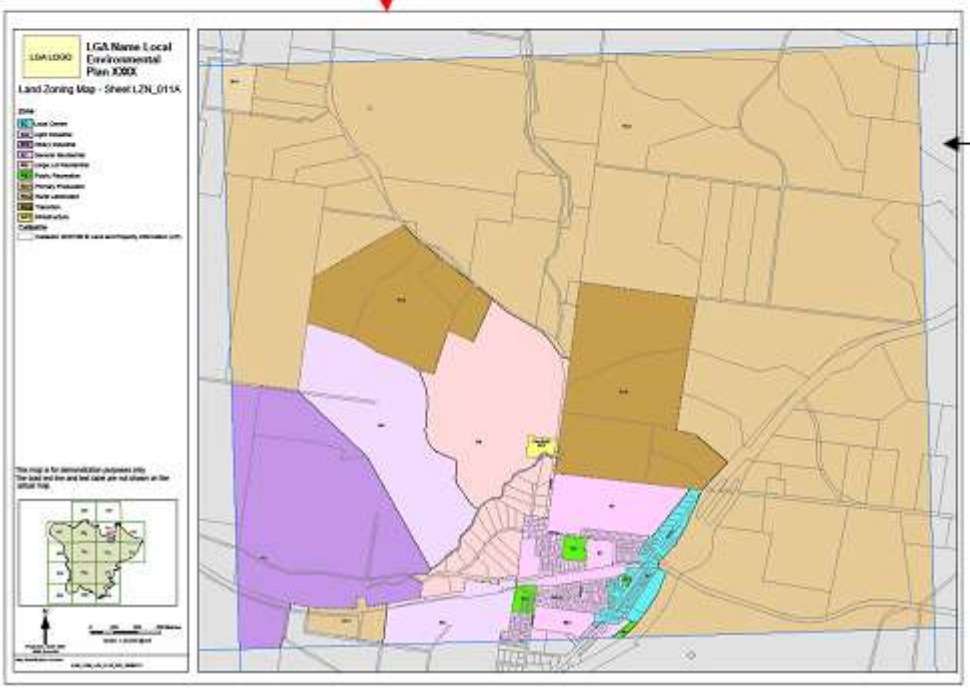
Areas covered by an inset must be shown uncoloured on the larger map (see Figure 13) with only the cadastre visible. Areas outside of the main coverage of a map sheet should illustrate cadastral information but remain greyed out to exclude planning information outside of the map sheet grid.

Figure 15 - Creating an inset map



1:20,000 insets produced within a 1:80,000 scale tile. This tile refers the reader to a separate tile that is also identified on the Map Cover Sheet.

The map below provides the 1:20,000 tile and provides all greater mapping details as required by the user.



Areas outside the main coverage of the map should show cadastral information but remain greyed out

10. Map Production - Basic Elements

10.1 General Requirements

LEP maps should be simple, clear and convey information efficiently. Map colours and overlays must be legible to the user. For example, cadastral information needs to be clearly differentiated from colours representing land use information. It is expected that planning information displayed through digital systems or methods would implement the same symbology standards as those for hardcopy maps.

It is important to note that the principal purpose of LEP maps is to clearly communicate legal planning information. Cadastral information should help users identify where the planning controls apply, but should not be overly complex to the extent that it detracts from the display of planning data. The following elements will form the basic map template:

- *Descriptive title*
- *Legend*
- *Scale*
- *Projection*
- *North point*
- *Locality map*

Table 41 - Map production – general requirements

Feature	Dimensions (cm)	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Neat line	*41x28.75*	*1.5*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Map frame	*32.5x27.5*	*1*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Legend frame	*7.5x 27.5*	*1*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Locality map frame	*6.9x4.5*	*0.5*		*0:0:0*	*000000*

10.2 Descriptive Title

The descriptive title comprises a short description about the purpose of the map and will include:

- *Council name / logo*
- *LEP title*
- *Name of map, e.g. Land Zoning Map, Heritage Map etc. - use the Preferred Map Name from Table 115 in Appendix B where possible*

- *Map sheet reference, which is a shortened form of the map identification number for each map*

Figure 16 - Standard map title block

The title block provides the user with basic information about the map. The map title is the name of the map and the sheet number. The sheet number comprises letters and digits from the map numbering system (see Section 9.2).

Table 42 - Map production –descriptive title requirements

Feature	Dimensions (cm)	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
LGA logo	*2.5x2*				
LEP title	*4x2*	*14*	*Arial/bold*	*0:0:0*	*000000*
Map title		*12*	*Arial*	*0:0:0*	*000000*

10.3 Legend

The legend should display all the categories of land that are used in that particular LEP map series (e.g. all the zones used on the Land Zoning Map, regardless of whether all are shown on an individual sheet), but does not need to show zones or categories that are not adopted in the LEP.

The legend is set out on the left of the map template. A variety of commercial display sleeves and binders are available for presenting hard copy maps in full A3 format that avoid the need to 'hole punch' through *the legend area.*

Table 43 - Map production – legend requirements

Feature	Dimensions (cm)	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Legend heading		*8*	*Arial/bold*	*0:0:0*	*000000*
Legend items label		*7*	*Arial*	*0:0:0*	*000000*
Legend items patch (outline)	*18x9 (point)*			*0:0:0*	*000000*
Legend items patch label		*7*	*Arial/upper case*	*0:0:0*	*000000*

10.4 Scale

The standardised map tile scale will be shown as a unit measure (e.g. 1:40 000 @ A3) and as a graphic scale bar. Maps of a scale of 1:40,000 are considered large-scale maps, whereas maps of a scale of 1:80,000 or greater are classed as small-scale maps. Large scale maps show more geographic detail than small-scale maps and require more tiles to cover a geographic area.

From a set of standard scales at A3 provided by the Department, a selection of suitable scales will be determined by Council based on the intensity of urban subdivision and the land use detail (see Section 9.1).

Table 44 - Map production – scale requirements

Feature	Dimensions (cm)	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Scale (bar – text)		*6*	*Arial*	*0:0:0*	*000000*
Scale (unit measure)		*6*	*Arial*	*0:0:0*	*000000*

10.5 Projection

Map projections allow the map author to represent a portion of the 3-D curved surface of the Earth on a flat (or 2-D) piece of paper. The map projection has been set in the geographic data when created (and is noted in the metadata).

The standardised map projection system upon which the state-wide map grid system has been based is on the Geocentric Coordinate System (GCS) 1994 and Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA) 1994.

Councils should use the localised coordinate system MGA zone 54, 55, 56, in preparing maps for their own areas.

Table 45 - Map production – projection requirements

Feature	Dimensions (cm)	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Projection		*5*	*Arial*	*0:0:0*	*000000*

10.6 North Point

All individual map tiles will require a north arrow to be incorporated into the legend area. Maps should be oriented with north facing up the page. While there is no standard for a north point, a simple north point, such as an 'N' and arrow is preferred over the more ornate, such as a compass rose.

Table 46 - Map production – north point requirements

Feature	Dimensions (cm)	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
North point	*1.4x1.5*			*0:0:0*	*000000*

10.7 Map Identification Number

The specification of the map identification number is set out in Section 8.1.1.

Table 47 - Map production – map identification requirements

Feature	Dimensions (cm)	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Frame	7.5 x0.8	0.5		0:0:0	000000
Heading/number		5	Arial	0:0:0	000000

10.8 Locality Map

The locality map shows the location of areas covered by an individual sheet relative to the rest of a LGA. The LGA boundary should be outlined with a black line. Areas outside the LGA boundary are to be shown uncoloured.

The locality map should display the grids. The base grid will be annotated with a three-digit map sheet reference and the map insets will be annotated with up to ten-character map sheet reference. The use of letter suffixes in the map inset number will allow the insertion of new map sheet references in future and avoid the need to renumber the whole grid. A thick red outline shall be inserted around areas covered by the subject map sheet.

In most cases, the locality map should display the whole LGA. However, it is recognised that in some LGAs covering very large geographical areas, the map sheet reference may not be legible on the locality map.

A different locality map will be used in the Land Application Map compared to other maps.

Table 48 - Map production details – locality map (all maps except the Land Application Map)

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
LGA (outline)	0.4		0:0:0	000000
LGA (fill)			224:224:191	E0E0BF
Grid line 2k	0.5		190:81:240	BE51F0
Grid line 5k	0.5		255:140:0	FF8C00
Grid line 10k	0.5		237:229:0	EDE500
Grid line 20k	0.5		0:112:255	0070FF
Grid line 40k	0.5		168:0:0	A80000
Grid line 80k	0.5		38:115:0	267300
Grid line 120k	0.5		139:69:19	8B4513
Grid line 160k	0.5		168:0:123	A8007B

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Grid line 240k	*0.5*		*85:255:0*	*55FF00*
Grid line 320k	*0.5*		*255:115:223*	*FF73DF*
Base map sheet reference label	*5*	*Arial/bold/with a1 sized white halo*	*0:0:0*	*000000*
Map inset sheet reference label	*3.5 to 5.0*	*Arial/bold/with a1 sized white halo*	*0:0:0*	*000000*
Subject map extent outline	*1.5*		*255:0:0*	*FF0000*

Table 49 - Map production details – locality map (Land Application Map only)

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
State/LGA (outline)	*0.1*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
State/LGA (fill)			*255:235:175*	*FFEBAF*
LGA label		*Arial/bold*	*0:0:0*	*000000*
Subject map extent outline	*1.5*		*255:0:0*	*FF0000*

10.9 Cadastre

The cadastral layer should allow users to understand the spatial application of the planning provisions. The objective is that the cadastral layer should provide sufficient information to allow identification of the planning provisions. It must not be so cluttered that it reduces the legibility of the planning controls.

For example, Lot and DP numbers should usually not be shown (particularly in urban areas) on LEP maps, as this represents an unnecessary level of detail that is likely to reduce the clarity of the planning provisions. Street names, and (some) street numbers would be sufficient to allow users to determine where planning controls apply.

The cadastral layer for LEP maps should show:

- *Local government area boundary*
- *Adjoining local government areas (labelled)*
- *Lot boundaries*

- *Land parcel identification labels (usually street numbers in urban areas, note: alternate numbers can be used to reduce clutter. Lot and DP numbers may be used in rural areas if legibility can be maintained)*
- *Roads and railways (labelled)*
- *Town / suburb labels*
- *Water bodies, including rivers, lakes, ocean etc. (labelled where appropriate)*
- *National parks and nature reserves (labelled)*
- *State recreation areas (labelled)*

The following should usually not be shown:

- *Lot and DP numbers where this would cause the map to become too cluttered (e.g. in urban areas – alternate street numbers can be used instead)*
- *Classification of roads based on hierarchy (e.g. arterial, secondary etc.)*
- *Names of minor roads and lanes etc.*
- *Proposed road closures*

The source of cadastral dataset should also be acknowledged in the legend area. This should comprise a short description of the copyright information and will include:

- *Date the data was last updated*
- *Name of the custodian.*

It is the Department's preference that the data and maps for all LEPs and planning in*formation layers be constructed from the current Digital Cadastral Database (DCDB) produced by NSW Land and Property Information (LPI). Cadastral data from LPI should show the date the data was acquired, and subsequent Council modifications should also be reflected in the copyright information.*

Figure 17 - Standard cadastre copyright note

Table 50 - Map production details – cadastre (all maps except the Land Application Map)

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Lot boundaries	*0.1*		*130:130:130*	*828282*
Road label	*2.5*	*Arial*	*0:0:0*	*0:0:0*
Other labels (e.g. street number)	*2*	*Arial*	*0:0:0*	*0:0:0*

Table 51 - Map production details – cadastre (Land Application Map only)

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Lot boundaries	*0.1*		*130:130:130*	*828282*

10.10 Information Outside the LGA

The area outside of the LGA boundary including the Pacific Ocean should be greyed out to indicate 'exclusion' from the LEP. Planning information is not permitted in this area as the LEP only apply to the 'Included' area as defined on the land application map. In most cases the 'Included' area is also the *LGA boundary.*

Each council is responsible only for its own cadastre data. Displaying cadastre outside of the LGA boundary may contradict the adjoining council cadastre. When labelling adjoining LGAs, the format 'LGA Name LGA' should be used e.g. Camden LGA, Bourke LGA etc.

Table 52 - Map production details – outside LGA

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Adjoining LGA – ocean included (fill)			*225:225:225*	*E1E1E1*
Adjoining LGA label	*6*	*Arial/bold/upper case/ with a 1 sized white halo*	*0:0:0*	*000000*

10.11 Reference Notes and Disclaimers

Reference notes, disclaimers and data sources should not be shown in the legend panel or on the map unless they are referenced by the written instrument.

11. Map Production - Standard Maps

11.1 Standard Maps

Standard maps are those which are required to be made under the standard instrument.

Standard maps should not be combined with other standard or local maps, or include additional information relating to local provisions, except as provided for in the sections below. This will ensure consistency in the appearance and access to LEP maps, allow black and white copies of maps to be used, and avoids the need for multiple cross-hatchings and other markings that can reduce map legibility. Maps prepared as part of local provisions may combine several features, consistent with the requirements set out in this document.

Different scales can be selected (from the range of standard scales) for different map types as required to reduce the number of maps that need to be produced. For example, if the Lot Size Map shows only 2 different lot sizes covering the rural areas of a LGA, it may be possible to show this on one or two small scale maps that cover the whole council area.

Map sheets do not have to be produced for areas where there is no planning information that needs to be shown on them (e.g. if a sheet of the heritage map does not contain any heritage items or heritage conservation areas). The locality map in the bottom left hand corner should indicate all map sheets in the base grid and only the map insets occurring in the map series that contains planning data.

The following sections identify the primary range of maps to be produced for LEPs in accordance with the standard instrument.

11.2 Land Application Map

The Land Application Map defines the area to which a LEP applies.

If the area to which a LEP applies is subsequently modified by an amending LEP, the Land Application Map will need to be replaced with a new map that shows the revised coverage.

The Land Application Map will show the area the LEP applies to, which in most cases is the Local Government Area (LGA) boundary that will be defined by a bold black line. Any deferred matters should be outlined and marked in accordance with the specifications provided. Land (other than deferred matters), that is not covered by the LEP i.e. SEPP (or deemed SEPP) and City Centre LEP should be clearly 'greyed out'.

In instances where the Land Application Map is for a Town or City Centre LEP, it may be very difficult to identify the area where the LEP applies especially for a very large LGA. The Land Application Map can be designed to show only the part of the LGA where the Town Centre is located.

In most cases, the Land Application Map should be at A3 landscape size. However, it is recognised that a landscape Land Application Map may not provide suitable coverage in some LGAs.

Example maps are provided in Appendix D.

Table 53 - Map production details for Land Application Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
LGA boundary	*5*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Adjoining LGA – ocean included (fill)			*225:225:225*	*E1E1E1*
SEPP/City Centre Area (fill)			*225:225:225*	*E1E1E1*
LEP included (outline)	*2.5*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
LEP included (fill)			*255:255:255*	*FFFFFF*
LEP deferred matter (outline)	*2.5*		*225:0:0*	*FF0000*
LEP deferred matter (fill)			*255:255:255*	*FFFFFF*
'DM' label	*7*	*Arial/upper case/with a1 sized white halo*	*0:0:0*	*000000*
Suburb/town label	*6*	*Arial/bold/ upper case/ with a1 sized white halo*	*0:0:0*	*000000*
Adjoining LGA label	*6*	*Arial/bold/ upper case/ with a1 sized white halo*	*0:0:0*	*000000*

Figure 18 - Legend for the Land Application Map

11.3 Land Zoning Map

The Land Zoning Map defines the various land use zones applicable to a particular map tile / local government area.

Councils do not need to list all 34 zones in the legend - only the zones adopted by the LEP need to be shown. However, the same legend should appear on all Land Zoning Map sheets regardless of whether all zones are actually represented on that particular sheet.

Zone boundaries will be outlined in medium black. Every zone polygon should be annotated with the relevant zone abbreviation in black font as indicated in Table 55. This will ensure that zoning information can be read when LEP maps are printed in black and white and also by people who have a colour vision deficiency.

Unzoned land will remain uncoloured and appear with a standard medium black outline and the abbreviation "UL". Deferred matters will also remain uncoloured with a standard medium red outline and the abbreviation "DM". Roads should be zoned. Areas where *the zoning function is performed by another instrument e.g. SEPP (or deemed SEPP) or other in-force LEP, will remain uncoloured and labelled with an acronym of the name of the relevant instrument.*

An example map is provided in Appendix D.

Table 54 - Map production details for Land Zoning Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Zone (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Deferred matter (outline)	*1.5*		*255:0:0*	*FF0000*
Zone/'DM'/UL/SEPP/City *Centre Area label*	*5*	*Arial/upper case/with a 0.2 sized white halo*	*0:0:0*	*000000*
SEPP/City Centre Area (outline)	*0.1*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
SEPP/City Centre Area (fill)			*255:255:255*	*FFFFFF*

Deferred Matter

Deferred matter will be shown on the Land Application and the Land Zoning Maps only and will be omitted from the rest of the map series in the LEP. This area will be left uncoloured on the maps in the rest of the map series in the LEP.

SEPP and City Centre

SEPPs (or deemed SEPP) and City Centre LEP that are in-force, will be shown uncoloured on the Land Zoning map. The area will be labelled with a short acronym of the legal instrument name. An empty patch with the reference text consisting of the full name of the instrument will be added to the legend. The area will not be referenced and will be left uncoloured on the maps in the other map series in the LEP.

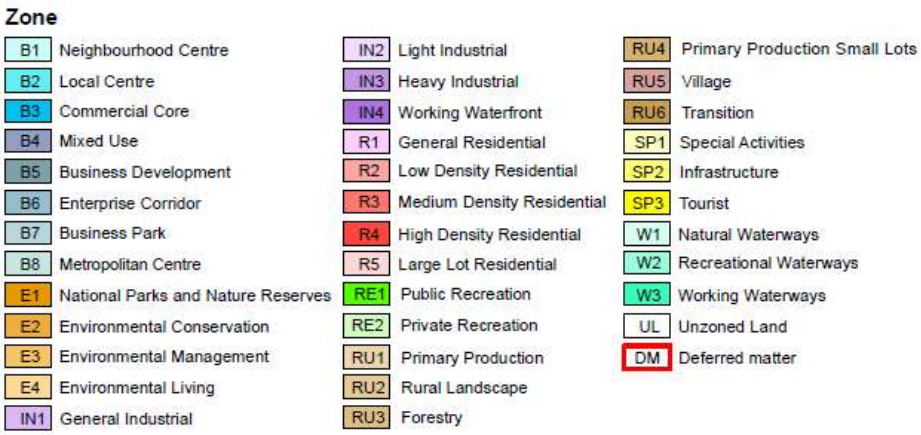
Table 55 - Standard colours for zone area (fill)

Zone	*Abbreviation*	*RGB*	*HEX code*
B1 Neighbourhood Centre	B1	201:255:249	C9FFF9
B2 Local Centre	B2	98:240:245	62F0F5
B3 Commercial Core	B3	0:194:237	00C2ED
B4 Mixed Use	B4	149:157:194	959DC2

Zone	Abbreviation	RGB	HEX code
B5 Business Development	B5	125:160:171	7DA0AB
B6 Enterprise Corridor	B6	149:191:204	95BFCC
B7 Business Park	B7	186:214:222	BAD6DE
B8 Metropolitan Centre	B8	200:230:224	C8E6E0
E1 National Parks and Nature Reserves	E1	230:153:0	E69900
E2 Environmental Conservation	E2	240:174:60	F0AE3C
E3 Environmental Management	E3	247:197:104	F7C568
E4 Environmental Living	E4	255:218:150	FFDA96
IN1 General Industrial	IN1	222:184:245	DEB8F5
IN2 Light Industrial	IN2	243:219:255	F3DBFF
IN3 Heavy Industrial	IN3	197:149:232	C595E8
IN4 Working Waterfront	IN4	174:115:222	AE73DE
R1 General Residential	R1	255:207:255	FFCFFF
R2 Low Density Residential	R2	255:166:163	FFA6A3
R3 Medium Density Residential	R3	255:119:110	FF776E
R4 High Density Residential	R4	255:72:59	FF483B
R5 Large Lot Residential	R5	255.217.217	FFD9D9
RE1 Public Recreation	RE1	85:255:0	55FF00
RE2 Private Recreation	RE2	211:255:190	D3FFBE
RU1 Primary Production	RU1	237:216:173	EDD8AD
RU2 Rural Landscape	RU2	230:203:151	E6CB97
RU3 Forestry	RU3	222:192:131	DEC083
RU4 Primary Production Small Lots	RU4	214:180:111	D6B46F
RU5 Village	RU5	215:163:158	D7A39E
RU6 Transition	RU6	199:158:76	C79E4C
SP1 Special Activities	SP1	255:255:160	FFFFAI

Zone	Abbreviation	RGB	HEX code
SP2 Infrastructure	SP2	255:255:112	FFFF70
SP3 Tourist	SP3	255:255:0	FFFF00
W1 Natural Waterways	W1	217:255:242	D9FFF2
W2 Recreational Waterways	W2	153:255:221	99FFDD
W3 Working Waterways	W3	51:255:187	33FFBB
UL Unzoned Land	UL	255:255:255	FFFFFF
DM Deferred Matter	DM	255:255:255	FFFFFF

Figure 19 - Legend for the Land Zoning Map



11.4 Development Standard Maps (LSZ, FSR, HOB)

11.4.1 Lot Size, Floor Space Ratio and Height of Buildings Maps

The Lot Size, Floor Space Ratio and Height of Buildings Maps use colour ranges to identify various development standards that may apply across a local government area. The purpose of this system is so that a particular numeric development standard (e.g. a 50 metre height limit or a 400ha lot size) is represented in the same way on all LEP maps.

A medium black outline shall be inserted around each area that is subject to different development standards.

Each polygon will be annotated with a reference corresponding to the legend (A, B, C etc.). The exact numerical standard (not the range) is to be entered in the legend in accordance with the colour ranges. For land where no development controls apply, that land will be uncoloured and not referenced on the map.

Where there is more than one development standard within a particular colour range, the same colour will be used on the map, however a different annotation will be used (T1, T2 etc.). For example, if

council wishes to map the 60, 65, 70 and 75 metre maximum building heights that are within the same height range as defined by the mapping guidelines, the four heights will be represented by AA1, AA2, AA3, and AA4.

If council wishes to introduce a 67.5 metre height in the above example via an amending LEP, the code AA3 will represent 67.5m, AA4 will represent 70m and a new code AA5 to represent 75m will be added to the map. All the maps in the series will be amended to reflect the new building height development standard.

The following should also be noted:

- *Lot sizes should be identified in square metres up to one hectare (10000 m²), following which the size in hectares should be used.*
- *Heights should usually be referred to in metres. However reduced levels (RL) may be used in some areas, in which case the relevant areas subject to RL controls are to be coloured in greyscale and the specific RL annotated on the map. Where the numbers of RLs are too large to list individually in the legend, groups of 5, 10 or 20, metre ranges should be created to accommodate all the RLs.*
- *Deferred matters, SEPP areas or City Centre areas will be uncoloured and not referenced on the map.*

Map production specifications for development standard maps are provided in Tables 56 and 57. Example maps are provided in Appendix D.

Table 56 - Map production details for the Lot Size, Floor Space Ratio and Height of Buildings maps

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Development standard (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Development standard code label	*5*	*Arial/upper case/with a 0.2 sized white halo*	*0:0:0*	*000000*

Table 57 - Standard colours for development standard area (fill)

Code	FSR – n:1	Height - m	Min Lot Size m2 / ha	RGB	HEX code
A	0 - 0.39	0 - 3.6	0 - 199	201:255:249	C9FFF9
B	0.4 - 0.44	3.7 - 4.9	200 - 249	153:255:253	99FFFD
C	0.45 - 0.49	5 - 5.4	250 - 299	102:242:255	66F2FF
D	0.5 - 0.54	5.5 - 5.9	300 - 349	51:218:255	33DAFF
E	0.55 - 0.59	6 - 6.4	350 - 399	211:255:191	D3FFBF
F	0.6 - 0.64	6.5 - 6.9	400 - 449	195:240:170	C3F0AA
G	0.65 - 0.69	7 - 7.4	450 - 474	179:224:150	B3E096
H	0.7 - 0.74	7.5 - 7.9	475 - 499	163:209:130	A3D182
I	0.75 - 0.79	8 - 8.9	500 - 524	149:194:112	95C270
J	0.8 - 0.84	9 - 9.9	525 - 549	137:181:96	89B560
K	0.85 - 0.89	10 - 10.9	550 - 574	255:255:191	FFFFBF
L	0.9 - 0.94	11 - 11.9	575 - 599	255:255:0	FFFF00
M	0.95 - 0.99	12 - 12.9	600 - 624	219:219:0	DBDB00
N	1 - 1.09	13 - 14.9	625 - 649	237:216:173	EDD8AD
O	1.1 - 1.19	15 - 16.9	650 - 674	227:200:145	E3C891
P	1.2 - 1.29	17 - 18.9	675 - 699	219:187:123	DBBB7B
Q	1.3 - 1.39	19 - 20.9	700 - 749	209:172:98	D1AC62
R	1.4 - 1.49	21 - 22.9	750 - 799	199:158:76	C79E4C
S	1.5 - 1.99	23 - 24.9	800 - 899	255:217:217	FFD9D9
T	2 - 2.49	25 - 29.9	900 - 999	255:166:163	FFA6A3
U	2.5 - 2.99	30 - 34.9	1000 - 1999	255:119:110	FF776E
V	3 - 3.49	35 - 39.9	2000 - 2999	255:72:59	FF483B
W	3.5 - 3.99	40 - 44.9	3000 - 4999	204:102:102	CC6666
X	4 - 4.49	45 - 49.9	5000 - 9999	233:191:255	E9BFFF
Y	4.5 - 4.99	50 - 54.9	10000 - 19999	212:137:250	D489FA
Z	5 - 5.99	55 - 59.9	20000 - 49999	190:81:240	BE51F0
AA	6 - 6.99	60 - 79.9	50000 - 99999	255:115:222	FF73DE
AB	7 - 7.99	80 - 99.9	10ha – 49.9ha	204:102:153	CC6699
AC	8 - 8.99	100 - 124.9	50ha – 99.9ha	186:84:135	BA5487

Code	FSR – n:1	Height - m	Min Lot Size m2 / ha	RGB	HEX code
AD	9 - 9.99	125 - 149.9	100ha – 199.9ha	255:235:173	FFEBAD
AE	10 - 10.99	150 - 174.9	200ha – 399.9ha	255:214:143	FFD68F
AF	11 - 11.99	175 - 199.9	400ha – 599.9ha	255:199:0	FFC700
AG	12 - 12.99	200 - 224.9	600ha – 799.9ha	255:170:0	FFAA00
AH	13 - 13.99	225 - 249.9	800ha – 999.9ha	230:152:0	E69800
AI	14+	250+	1000ha+	255:140:0	FF8C00
Code		Height - m(RL)		RGB	HEX code
RL1		0 - 20		225:225:225	E1E1E1
RL2		20 - 40		204:204:204	CCCCCC
RL3		40 - 60		178:178:178	B2B2B2
RL4		60 - 80		130:130:130	828282
RL5		80 - 100		78:78:78	4E4E4E
RL6		>100		0:0:0	000000

Figure 20 - Legend for the Floor Space Ratio Map

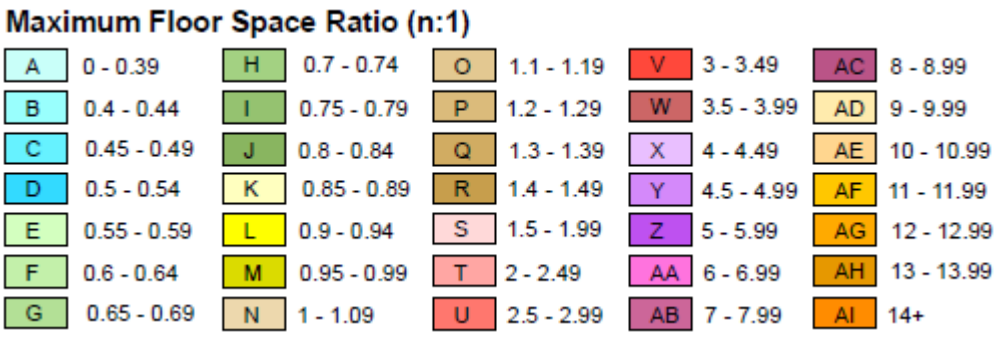


Figure 21 - Legend for the Height of Buildings Map

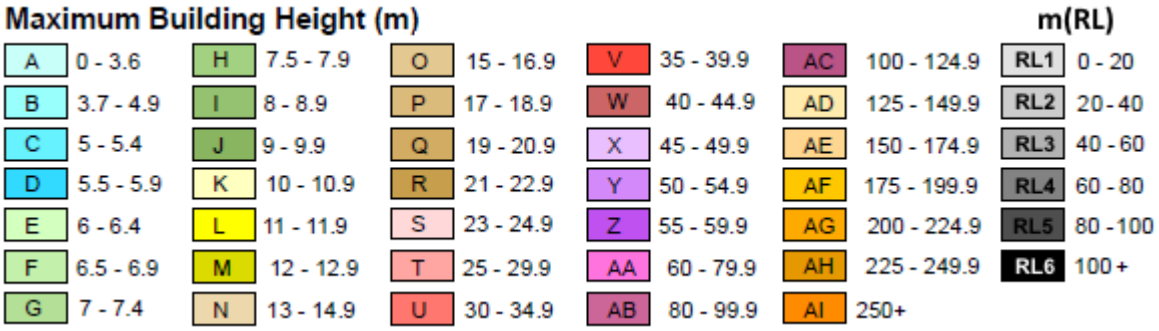
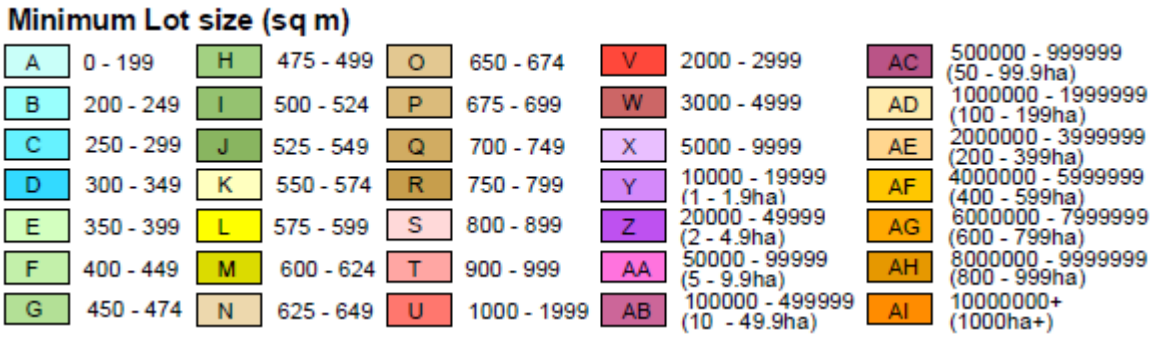


Figure 22 - Legend for the Lot Size Map



11.4.2 Complex development standards

In some circumstances, it may be necessary to accommodate complex development standard provisions, including multiple standards applying to the same land depending on the type of development proposed, the dimensions of a site etc.

Examples of where this may occur include instances where:

- *The m*aximum height for a site may only be achieved within the parameters of a 'sun access plane', or
- *Different FSRs apply to a site depending on the proposed mix of land uses, or the dimensions of the proposed development site.*
- *In these circumstances, it will be necessary for the map to highlight the areas subject to the more detailed provisions, which are to be set out in a table in the relevant clause in the LEP written instrument.*

The following approach should be applied:

- *The land should be shaded using the standard colour that corresponds to the maximum height, maximum FSR, minimum lot size etc. that applies to the land, (exclusive of any bonus provisions), and*
- *Any areas where additional standards apply, or where the achievement of the maximum/minimum standard is subject to qualifications, should be outlined with a thick blue*

line and labelled Area 1, Area 2 etc., corresponding to a table within the relevant clause in the LEP. The map legend will direct users to consult the table in the clause. In some instances, where many different clauses apply, colours other than blue may be used.

- *The table within the clause will then set out for each area (Area 1, Area 2, Area 3 etc.) what additional standards / qualifications apply.*
- *Complex numerical development standards should not be set out on the map legend.*

11.5 Land Reservation Acquisition Map (LRA)

The purpose of the Land Reservation Acquisition Map is to identify the relevant public purpose of land which is required to be acquired in accordance with section 27 of the EP&A Act and the Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act.

Land that is being acquired by the council by agreement outside of this regime need not be shown on the LRA Map. Land that has already been acquired and used for its intended purpose should not be shown.

The zoning of the land is dealt with separately under the Land Zoning Map.

If no land is to be acquired within the LEP, a map would still need to be produced as referenced by the Principal LEP. This map will be based on the Land Application Map but will be showing a fine LGA boundary. The legend panel will show only the cadastre note and the following text:

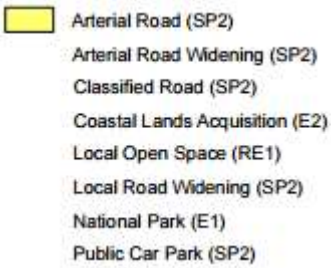
"At the time this Plan was published on the NSW legislation website, no land was identified for acquisition"

Example maps are provided in Appendix D.

Table 58 - Map production details for the Land Reservation Acquisition Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Land to be acquired (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Land to be acquired (fill)			*255:255:115*	*FFFF73*
Relevant public purpose of land label	*7*	*Arial/bold/with a 1 sized white halo*	*0:0:0*	*000000*

Figure 23 - Legend for the Land Reservation Acquisition Map



11.6 Heritage Map (HER)

The Heritage map should show the location of:

- *Heritage items (including archaeological sites)*
- *Heritage conservation areas (including places of Aboriginal heritage significance)*

The Heritage Map is compulsory if the LEP identifies any heritage item or heritage conservation areas. The standard instrument defines a heritage item or heritage conservation area as being listed in Schedule 5 of the LEP as well as being shown on the Heritage Map.

State Heritage Register

Heritage items cannot be identified in the Schedule as having "State significance" unless they a*re listed on the State Heritage Register. However, a heritage item may be listed in the Schedule as a* "nominated item of State significance" (or as "State nominated") if the item has been identified as an *item of potential State significance in a publicly exhibited heritage study and the Council has nominated the item in writing to the Heritage Council.*

The layer for heritage conservation area should be arranged in a higher draw order than the layer for heritage item. This will ensure the legibility of the map in circumstances where a heritage item is situated in a heritage conservation area.

Council should ensure that all heritage items plus conservation areas within its LGA area are accurately mapped and correct before the maps are submitted to the Department.

If agreement is reached with the Aboriginal community to list Aboriginal objects or Aboriginal places of heritage significance, then Schedule 5 should also include a separate part listing 'Part 4 – *Aboriginal objects and places of heritage significan*ce'

Aboriginal place of heritage significance

The Aboriginal Place of Heritage Significance included in Schedule 5 will be labelled with the prefix AH followed by a number but where the Aboriginal Place of Heritage Significance is mapped and not included in Schedule 5, the polygon will be labelled only with the prefix AH without a number.

Aboriginal Object

The Aboriginal Object included in Schedule 5 will be labelled with the prefix AH followed by a number but where the Aboriginal Object is mapped and not included in Schedule 5, the polygon will be labelled only with the prefix AH without a number.

An example map is provided in Appendix D.

Heritage items

The land (lot, lots) on which a heritage item is situated will be coloured brown and labelled with a number corresponding to the description of the item in Schedule 5 to the LEP. However, on very large rural lots where heritage items such as a well or tool shed may be found, only the immediate location of the item may be coloured.

Optionally, councils with a large number of heritage items may choose to use the additional colours provided to differentiate heritage items within each of the heritage categories - archaeological sites, landscape heritage items, or Aboriginal heritage items. All other heritage items should be coloured brown.

Should council wish not to differentiate within the archaeological sites then the land (lot, lots) on which an archaeological site is situated will be coloured yellow and labelled with a number corresponding to the description of the item in Schedule 5 in council's LEP. Where a Heritage Item (General) polygon *and another Heritage Item (Aboriginal Object, Archaeological or Landscape) polygon overlap, the Heritage Item (General) will have the higher draw order.*

Schedule 5 of the Standard LEP will be divided into four parts, Heritage Items, Archaeological Sites, Conservation Areas and Aboriginal Objects and Places of Heritage Significance should be labelled in the following manner:

- *Heritage Items* – identified by a prefix 'I' and number, for example I1, I2, I3, …
- *Archaeological Sites* – prefix 'A' followed by a number, for example A1, A2, A3, …
- *Conservation Areas* - prefix 'C' followed by a number, for example C1, C2, C3, …
- *Aboriginal Place of heritage Significance or Aboriginal Object* – prefix 'AH' followed by a *number, for example AH1, AH2, AH3, etc.*

The exact location of any Aboriginal items need not be shown; however, the general area should be indicated on the map to assist users in identifying where consent might be required.

When a heritage item is removed from a LEP, the item is deleted from the map and the corresponding entry deleted from Schedule 5 to create a vacancy that can be used in future. Re-ordering of the numbers will not be required.

When a new heritage item is added to the LEP, a vacant number from Schedule 5 may be adopted or a new number created.

Heritage conservation areas

Heritage conservation areas (HCAs) will be shown hatched in red and labelled with a letter (C1, C2, C3 etc.) that cross-references to the relevant listing of the conservation area in Schedule 5 of the LEP. Where there are only a small number of HCAs to be shown on a map, it would be acceptable to label them with their descriptive title (e.g. 'Cooks Hill') instead of cross referencing to Schedule *5 in the LEP.*

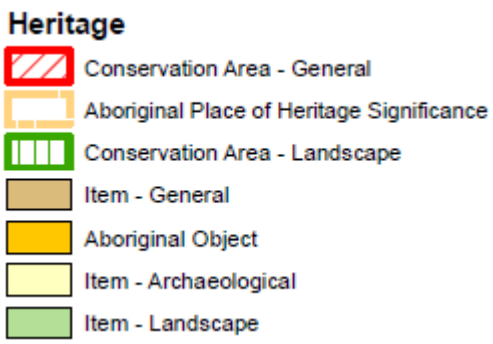
Optionally, councils with a large number of HCAs may choose to use the additional colours provided to distinguish HCAs that are places of Aboriginal heritage significance, and/or HCAs that are landscape areas. All other HCAs should be hatched in red.

The exact location of any places of Aboriginal heritage significance should not be shown; however, the general area should be indicated on the map.

Table 59 - Map production details for the Heritage Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Conservation area – General (outline)	*0.8*		*255:0:0*	*FF0000*
Conservation area – General (hatching)			*255:0:0 (cross hatch 45 degrees)*	*FF0000*
Aboriginal place of Heritage Significance (outline)	*0.8*		*255:199:0 (dashed)*	*FFC700*
Conservation area – Landscape (outline)	*0.8*		*56:168:0*	*38A800*
Conservation area – Landscape (hatching)			*56:168:0 (cross hatch 90 degrees)*	*38A800*
Item – General (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Item – General (fill)			*219:187:123*	*DBBB7B*
Aboriginal Object (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Aboriginal Object (fill)			*255:199:0*	*FFC700*
Item – Archaeological (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Item – Archaeological (fill)			*255:255:191*	*FFFFBF*
Item – Landscape (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Item – Landscape (fill)			*179:224:150*	*B3E096*
Conservation area/item label	*5*	*Arial/with a 0.2 sized white halo*	*0:0:0*	*000000*

Figure 24 - Legend for the Heritage Map



12. Map Production - Local Provisions Maps

Councils can prepare locally specific maps to illustrate local provisions or unique conditions or affectations.

Table 115 in Appendix Bdetails local provisions within LEPs that refer to maps. Before further local provisions and associated spatial datasets and maps are generated, councils should first check Table 115 and consult with the Department for the latest model provisions and naming conventions for the written clause to ensure that the schema conforms to the clause.

They should also liaise with neighbouring councils and ensure consistency across LGA boundaries. Before a local map is prepared, councils should first check with the Department for the latest edition of the written clause and ensure that the map conforms to the clause. Example maps are provided in Appendix D.

12.1 General Requirements

Table 60 provides further specifications for production of all local maps.

Table 60 - Map production details for all local maps

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Area (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Area label	*5*	*Arial / with a 0.2 sized white halo*	*0:0:0*	*000000*

Graded colours are to be used wherever possible for displaying information on maps. Table 61 provides a standard colour chart which sets out a sequential colour range of thirty-five colours to be used in local maps. Different standards on the one map should use colours selected sequentially from the standard colour chart.

Table 61 - Standard Generic Map Colourings

RGB	HEX code	Colour
201:255:249	C9FFF9	
153:255:253	99FFFD	
102:242:255	66F2FF	
51:218:255	33DAFF	
211:255:191	D3FFBF	
195:240:170	C3F0AA	
179:224:150	B3E096	

RGB	HEX code	Colour
163:209:130	A3D182	
149:194:112	95C270	
137:181:96	89B560	
255:255:191	FFFFBF	
255:255:0	FFFF00	
219:219:0	DBDB00	
237:216:173	EDD8AD	
227:200:145	E3C891	
219:187:123	DBBB7B	
209:172:98	D1AC62	
199:158:76	C79E4C	
255:217:217	FFD9D9	
255:166:163	FFA6A3	
255:119:110	FF776E	
255:72:59	FF483B	
204:102:102	CC6666	
233:191:255	E9BFFF	
212:137:250	D489FA	
190:81:240	BE51F0	
255:115:222	FF73DE	
204:102:153	CC6699	
186:84:135	BA5487	
255:235:173	FFEBAD	
255:214:143	FFD68F	
255:199:0	FFC700	
255:170:0	FFAA00	

RGB	HEX code	Colour
230:152:0	E69800	
255:140:0	FF8C00	

This may be supplemented where appropriate by limited use of 'hatching' in the form of horizontal, *vertical and 45 degrees striping (see Heritage Map for example). Cross hatching (e.g. grid or trellis) should not be used as this cannot be overlaid with other hatching types.*

All other mapping requirements as per the above will apply, including labelling and outlining differing areas with a medium black line. This is to ensure consistency in accessibility standards for users.

A local map may show several features on a single map; although councils should limit the number of features combined on a map to ensure the legibility of the map (three or four would usually be the maximum number of different features). See Section 12.21 for more information on 'Combined local maps'.

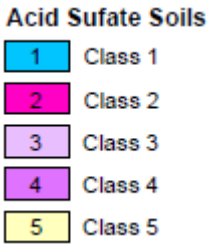
12.2 Acid Sulfate Soils (ASS)

Councils who are required to produce acid sulfate soils (ASS) maps should use the range of standard classes and colours as shown in Table 62.

Table 62 - Map production details for the Acid Sulfate Soils Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Class 1 (fill)			*0:197:255*	*00C5FF*
Class 2 (fill)			*255:0:197*	*FF00C5*
Class 3 (fill)			*255:190:232*	*FFBEE8*
Class 4 (fill)			*223:115:255*	*DF73FF*
Class 5 (fill)			*255:255:190*	*FFFFBE*

Figure 25 - Legend for the Acid Sulfate Soils Map



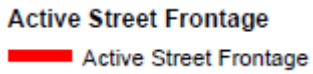
12.3 Active Street Frontages (ASF)

These activity areas are located along streets and pedestrian links where a concentration of business and/or retail occurs. Active street frontage should be shown as a line feature.

Table 63 - Map production details for the Active Street Frontages Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Active street frontage (outline)	*3.0*		*255:0:0*	*FF0000*

Figure 26 - Legend for the Active Street Frontages Map



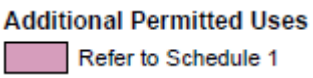
12.4 Additional Permitted Uses (APU)

Additional permitted uses maps should show the additional permitted uses land as a polygon.

Table 64 - Map production details for the Additional Permitted Uses Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Additional permitted uses (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Additional permitted uses (fill)			*214:157:188*	*D69DBC*
Additional permitted uses (label)	*5*	*Arial/with a 0.2 sized white halo*	*0:0:0*	*000000*

Figure 27 - Legend for the Additional Permitted Uses Map



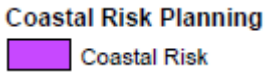
12.5 Coastal Risk Planning (CRP)

The coastal risk planning map identifies those areas with significant adverse impacts from coastal hazards such as wave impact, slope adjustment and reduced foundation capacity. These areas should be shown as polygons.

Table 65 - Map production details for the Coastal Risk Planning Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Coastal risk planning area (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Coastal risk planning area (fill)			*199:72:255*	*C748FF*

Figure 28 - Legend for the Coastal Risk Planning Map



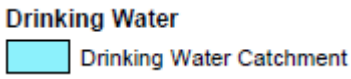
12.6 Drinking Water Catchment (DWC)

Drinking water catchment maps should show the drinking water catchment area as a polygon.

Table 66 - Map production details for the Drinking Water Catchment Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Drinking water catchment (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Drinking water catchment (fill)			*140:241:252*	*8CF1FC*
Drinking water catchment area label	*7.0*	*Arial with a 0.2 sized white halo*	*0:0:0*	*000000*

Figure 29 - Legend for the Drinking Water Catchment Map



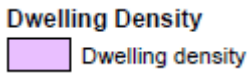
12.7 Dwelling Density (DWD)

Dwelling density maps should show the areas as polygons.

Table 67 - Map production details for the Dwelling Density Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Dwelling density area (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Dwelling density area (fill)			*233:191:255*	*E9BFFF*

Figure 30 - Legend for the Dwelling Density Map



12.8 Flood Planning (FLD)

Flood planning maps should show flood prone land as a polygon. The flood planning level should be shown as a line feature [the level of a 1:100 ARI (average recurrent interval) flood event plus freeboard].

For coastal councils, the flood planning map should show the 2050 and 2100 projected sea level rise as polygons where data is available.

Table 68 - Map production details for the Flood Planning Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Flood planning area (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Flood planning area (fill)			*0:194:237*	*00C2ED*
2050 projected sea level rise (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
2050 projected sea level rise (fill)			*98:240:245*	*62F0F5*
2100 projected sea level rise (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
2100 projected sea level rise (fill)			*201:255:249*	*C9FFF9*
Flood planning level (1:100 ARI)	*2.0*		*0:10:255*	*000AFF*

Figure 31 - Legend for the Flood Planning Map

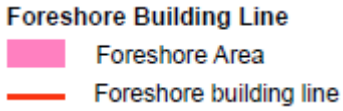
12.9 Foreshore Building Line (FBL)

Foreshore building line (FBL) maps should show the area of land affected by foreshore building controls (usually the area between the FBL and the mean high water mark) as a polygon. The foreshore building line should be shown as a line feature.

Table 69 - Map production details for the Foreshore Building Line Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Foreshore area (fill)			*255:128:192*	*FF80C0*
Foreshore building line	*0.3*		*255:0:0*	*FF0000*

Figure 32 - Legend for the Foreshore Building Line Map



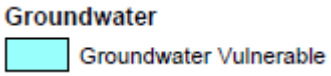
12.10 Groundwater Vulnerability (GRV)

Groundwater vulnerability maps should show the land of groundwater that is vulnerable to depletion and contamination as a polygon.

Table 70 - Map production details for the Groundwater Vulnerability Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Groundwater vulnerable (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Groundwater vulnerable (fill)			*153:255:253*	*99FFFD*

Figure 33 - Legend for the Groundwater Vulnerability Map



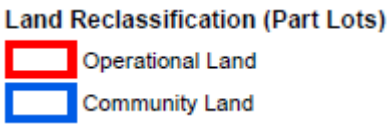
12.11 Land Reclassification (Part Lots) (RPL)

Land reclassification (part lots) maps should show the operational and community land as polygons. If a land reclassification applies to the whole lot, then no map will be required.

Table 71 - Map production details for the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Operational land (outline)	*2.0*		*255:0:0*	*FF0000*
Operational land (fill)			*255:255:255*	*FFFFFF*
Community land (outline)	*2.0*		*0:92:230*	*005CE6*
Community land (fill)			*255:255:255*	*FFFFFF*

Figure 34 - Legend for the Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map



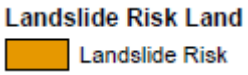
12.12 Landslide Risk (LRI)

Landslide risk maps should show the land susceptible to landslide. The landslide risk land should be shown as a polygon.

Table 72 - Map production details for the Landslide Risk Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Landslide risk land (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Landslide risk land (fill)			*230:152:0*	*E69800*

Figure 35 - Legend for the Landslide Risk Map



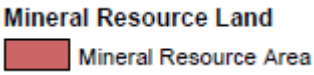
12.13 Mineral Resource Area (MRA)

Mineral resource area maps identify mineral resource areas and are shown as polygons.

Table 73 - Map production details for the Mineral Resource Area Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Mineral resource area (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Mineral resource area (fill)			*204:102:102*	*CC6666*

Figure 36 - Legend for the Mineral Resource Area Map



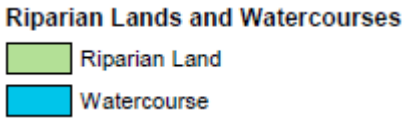
12.14 Riparian Lands and Watercourses (WCL)

Riparian lands and watercourses map should show areas of watercourses, aquatic and riparian species, habitats and ecosystems. These areas should be shown as polygons but in some instances the watercourses will be shown as line features.

Table 74 - Map production details for the Riparian Lands and Watercourses Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Riparian land (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Riparian land line (fill)			*179:224:150*	*B3E096*
Watercourse (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Watercourse (fill)			*0:197:234*	*00C5EA*

Figure 37 - Legend for the Riparian Lands and Watercourses Map



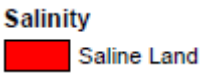
12.15 Salinity (SAL)

Salinity maps should show the salt affected land as a polygon.

Table 75 - Map production details for the Salinity Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Saline land (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Saline land (fill)			*255:0:0*	*FF0000*

Figure 38 - Legend for the Salinity Map



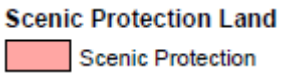
12.16 Scenic Protection (SCP)

Scenic protection maps should show the scenic protection land as a polygon.

Table 76 - Map production details for the Scenic Protection Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Scenic protection land (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Scenic protection land (fill)			*255:166:153*	*FFA6A3*

Figure 39 - Legend for the Scenic Protection Map



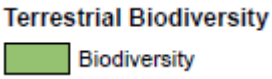
12.17 Terrestrial Biodiversity (BIO)

Terrestrial biodiversity maps should show areas of terrestrial biodiversity such as native fauna and flora and their habitats. The terrestrial biodiversity land should be shown as a polygon.

Table 77 - Map production details for the Terrestrical Biodiversity Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Biodiversity (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Biodiversity (fill)			*149:194:112*	*95C270*

Figure 40 - Legend for the Terrestrial Biodiversity Map



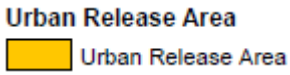
12.18 Urban Release Area (URA)

Urban release area maps should show the urban release area as a polygon.

Table 78 - Map production details for the Urban Release Area Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Urban release area (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Urban release area (fill)			*255:199:0*	*FFC700*

Figure 41 - Legend for the Urban Release Area Map



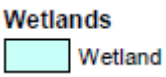
12.19 Wetlands (WET)

Wetland maps should show the area of native fauna, flora and habitats of indigenous and migratory species. It also includes other surface and groundwater characteristics such as water quality, natural water flows and salinity. The wetlands land should be shown as a polygon.

Table 79 - Map production details for the Wetlands Map

Feature	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Wetland (outline)	*0.8*		*0:0:0*	*000000*
Wetland (fill)			*201:255:249*	*C9FFF9*

Figure 42 - Legend for the Wetlands Map



12.20 Other Environmental Issues

The appropriate planning approach for dealing with other environmental issues (not in the above list) in LEPs is being discussed with the responsible natural resource management agencies. Councils should be aware that displaying environmental data at scales larger than the scale of capture is not recommended. Further mapping specifications may be provided for these issues later. Until this occurs, the general specifications set out in this section for local maps should be used.

12.21 Combined Local Maps

Two or more local maps may be presented together if suitable legibility can be maintained.

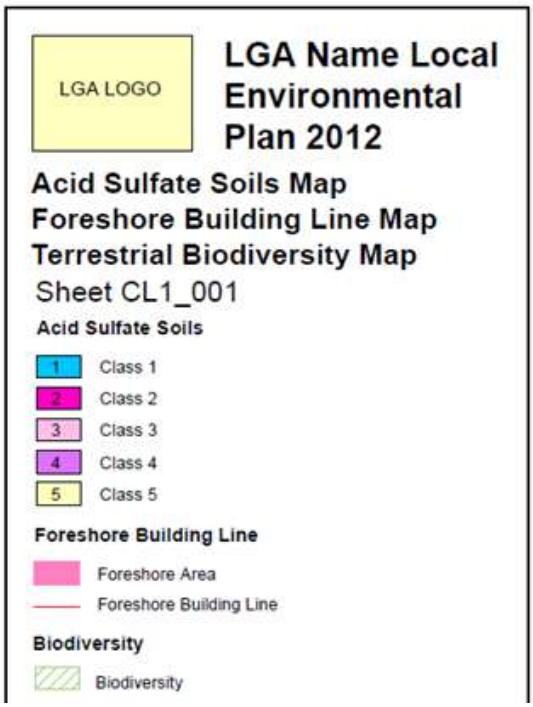
However, all maps are to be referred to by their separate title (e.g. Acid Sulfate Soils Map, Foreshore Building Line Map) on the map and in the written LEP instrument. This is regardless of whether two or more maps are physically combined. Each will be interpreted as the relevant part of the combined map, as facilitated by clause 1.7 of the standard instrument.

Where two or more local maps are combined on the same sheet, the titles of all maps shown must be set out in the title block and the legend, as shown in Figure 43.

Where the combined local maps have overlapping features, the higher draw order features should be hatched in accordance with Section 12.1, with the lowest feature being solid. Where a feature is hatched in this instance, the colour of the hatch is to match the fill colour for that feature. Other colours are to be selected from the standard colour chart in Table 61.

Combined local maps should use the map type code CL1, CL2, CL3 etc. (see Section 8.1 and Table 115 in Appendix B).

Figure 43 - Combined local map legend

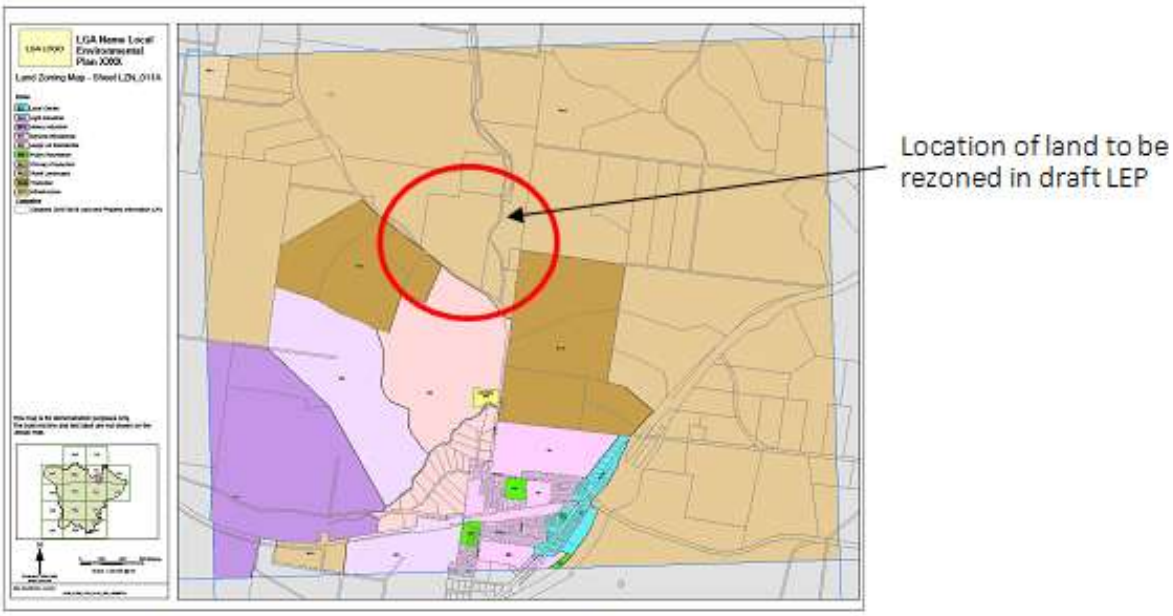


13. Amending LEP Maps

When amendments are made to a LEP that change any of the maps, replacement map tile sheets will need to be supplied to the Department, along with updated spatial datasets (see Section 7). This will ensure the revised map is uploaded to the NSW legislation website shortly after an amendment is made.

The example following illustrates the process for amending the existing LEP map to rezone a site, as shown in Figure 44.

Figure 44 - Amending LEP example: Existing adopted map



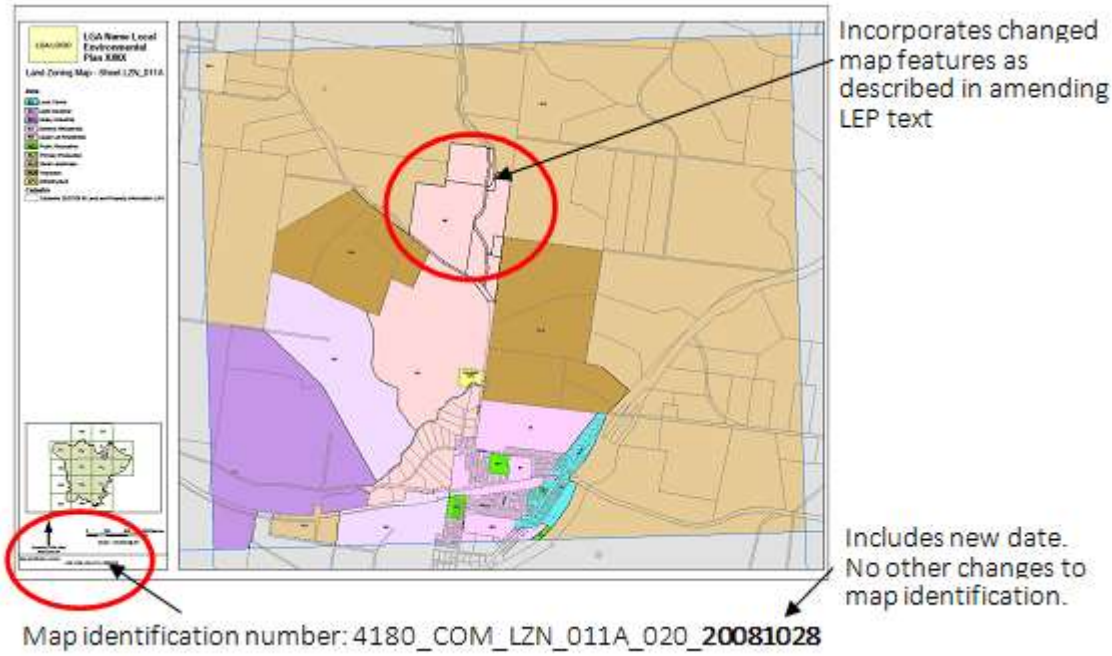
Council will prepare a draft LEP that identifies (within the plan's Aims and the Land to which plan *applies), that the intention of the plan is to rezone the subject land from RU1 Primary Production to R5 Large Lot Residential in accordance with a strategy approved by the Secretary.*

The description of land in the written instrument must correspond to the land shown on the accompanying maps. A model amending LEP will be provided for draft plans that amend adopted LEP maps.

The draft LEP will formally comprise:

- *The written amending LEP, and*
- *One or more replacement map sheets that incorporate the changed zoning and/or other map provisions for the site, as shown in Figure 45.*

Figure 45 - Amending LEP example: Replacement map sheet



This will be the map that the Minister (or delegate) officially makes as the amending LEP. The previous map 'tile' will be revoked and replaced with the new map tile that includes the revised zoning (or other *map changes) for the site.*

The map will generally show only the following changes from the previous map tile:

- *The altered zoning for the land*
- *A new map identification number that differs from the previous version only by the revised date*

Other possible changes to the map tile that may occur are:

- *Changes to the Cadastre disclaimer dates*
- *Changes to the Locality Map*

If a new zone code is inserted into the LEP, the legend of the map sheet containing the re zoning will be amended and/or re-ordered to accommodate the new zone. The legend on the rest of the map sheets in the series will need to be re-ordered and updated progressively with future amending LEPs.

State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs)

State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) deal with matters of State or regional environmental planning significance. They are made by the Governor on the recommendation of the Minister for Planning and may be exhibited in draft form for public comment before being published as a legal document.

14. SEPP Requirements

All SEPP spatial datasets should meet the general SEPP spatial requirements from Section 14.1. For specific details for individual SEPP spatial datasets and maps see the relevant section as listed in Table 80.

Table 80 - SEPPs and relevant sections

Feature	Size (points)
SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008	*Section 14.2*
SEPP (Kurnell Peninsula) 1989	*Section 14.3*
SEPP (Major Development) 2005	
SEPP (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007	
SEPP (State and Regional Development) 2011	
SEPP (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011	
SEPP (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006	
SEPP (Three Ports) 2013	
SEPP (Urban Renewal) 2010	
SEPP (Western Sydney Employment Area) 2009	
SEPP (Western Sydney Parklands) 2009	
Other SEPPs (or deemed SEPPs)	

14.1 General SEPP Spatial Requirements

This section defines general spatial requirements for SEPPs. The overall general spatial dataset requirements from Section 2 should also be considered.

14.1.1 File Names

Geodatabases, and feature databases are to be named with the SEPP_NAME (see Table 124 in Appendix B) followed by the amendment number. For example, a geodatabase for the State Environmental Planning Policy (Three Ports) 2013, Amendment 1 would be State Environmental Planning Policy (Three Ports) 2013 Amendment No 1.gdb .

Individual datasets are to be named with the relevant MAP_TYPE code (see Table 115 in Appendix B). For example, a spatial dataset with Land Zoning features would be LZN.SHP.

Where a map requires multiple spatial datasets, the MAP_TYPE code must be used as the prefix, and a suffix used to denote the contents of the dataset. For example, the Flood Planning (FLD) map may contain both polygon and line features. The datasets would be named:

- *FLD_polygon.SHP*
- *FLD_line.SHP*

14.1.2 Standard SEPP Attribute Fields

Each spatial dataset within an LEP must contain the following standard attribute fields.

Table 81 - Schema for standard SEPP attribute fields

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
SEPP_NAME	*String [80]*	*The name of the SEPP as shown on the NSW Legislation website. (e.g. State Environmental Planning Policy (Three Ports) 2013)*
SEPP_TYPE	*String [5]*	*The standard code used to describe the SEPP type. (e.g. ECD, SDWC, WSEA)*
SEPP_AREA	*String [50]*	*The sub area of the SEPP. (e.g. North West Growth Centre, Port Botany)*
AMENDMENT	*String [100]*	*The amendment name as shown on the NSW Legislation website. (e.g. Amendment No 1)*
MAP_TYPE	*String [4]*	*The standard code used to describe the map type. (e.g. LZN, FLD, URA)*
MAP_NAME	*String [100]*	*The descriptive name of the map. (e.g. Land Zoning Map, Flood Planning Area Map, Urban Release Area Map)*
LAY_NAME	*String [100]*	*The layer name or legend heading that appears on the relevant SEPP map. (e.g. Zone, Flood Planning Land, Urban Release Area)*
LAY_CLASS	*String [100]*	*The layer class or description that appears in the map legend on the relevant SEPP map. (e.g. Neighbourhood Centre, Flood Planning Area, Urban Release Area)*
SYM_CODE	*String [10]*	*The code used for feature symbology on the map. (e.g. B1, B2, B3)*
LABEL	*String [100]*	*Text that will appear as a label on the map. (e.g. B1, B2, B3)*
LEGIS_REF	*String [100]*	*A reference to a clause or other written instrument. (e.g. Clause 4.4, Area A)*

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
<Name>	<Type>	*Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the Department.*

Following are some examples to show how the attribute fields should be completed according to various types of SEPP maps.

Figure 46 - Complex layer with symbology codes

Figure 47 - Complex layer

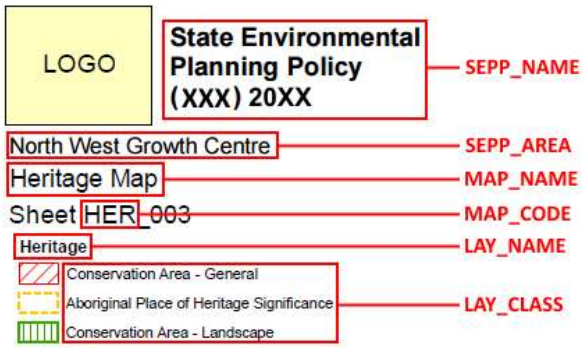
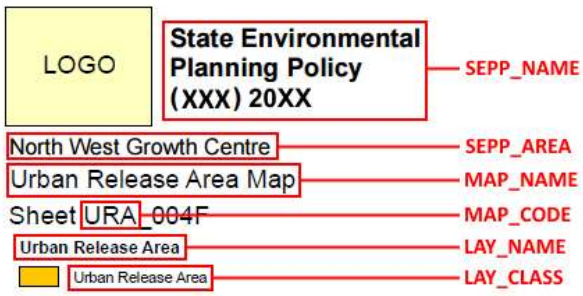


Figure 48 - Simple layer



14.1.3 Standard SEPP Attribute Rules

Data stored in the standard SEPP attribute fields must conform to the standard attribute rules.

Table 82 - Attribute rules for standard SEPP attribute fields

Field Name	Description
SEPP_NAME	*Only values from SEPP_NAME list (see Table 124 in Appendix B).*
SEPP_TYPE	*Only values from SEPP_TYPE list (see Table 125 in Appendix B).*
SEPP_AREA	*Optional, must contain NULL if unused.*
AMENDMENT	*Amendment name from the NSW Legislation website,* *Otherwise NULL.*
MAP_TYPE	*Only values from MAP_TYPE list (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
MAP_NAME	*Only values from MAP_NAME list - use the Preferred Map Name where possible (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
LAY_NAME	*Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.*
LAY_CLASS	*Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.*
SYM_CODE	*Optional, must contain NULL if unused.*
LABEL	*Optional, must contain NULL if unused.*
LEGIS_REF	*Optional, must contain NULL if unused.*

Note: The reference lists provided in Appendix B are only current as at the date this document was published. Items may have been added, changed or removed since publication.

14.1.4 Standard SEPP Spatial Rules

Each spatial dataset within a SEPP must comply with the following standard spatial rules.

Table 83 - Standard spatial rules for SEPP spatial datasets

Spatial Rule
Features must be within the relevant SEPP area boundary.
Features must not be empty or NULL.
Features must not self-intersect.
Features must not have complex geometry or excessive numbers of vertices.

When constructing spatial datasets, all adjoining polygons must be coincident, and all vertices used in the construction of the planning polygons must be aligned to the adjoining polygons. This will ensure that there are no gaps or overlaps in the planning spatial data.

All vertices used in the construction of planning spatial data must align with the vertices of the underlying reference spatial data. In most cases this will be the cadastre or natural features (coastline, rivers etc.). The planning spatial data will assume or adopt the spatial accuracy of the underlying reference spatial data.

Spatial data that has complex geometry, intersects with itself or has an excessive number of vertices can cause errors during display, selection and intersection and must be avoided where possible.

14.2 SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes (2008)

This SEPP identifies certain lands across the State on which exempt and complying development cannot be carried out (clause 1.19 of the Codes SEPP). In addition to these general state-wide exclusions of land there is also provision for Councils to make exclusions and variations to the SEPP at the local level by way of a map adopted by the Minister for Planning.

This section defines spatial dataset and map standards to be used when making maps identifying local exclusions and variations to the SEPP.

This section supersedes the following document - Standard requirements for GIS data for SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes), March 2010, Version 1.4.

The following sections should also be consulted in addition to the requirements in this section:

- *section 2 - General Spatial Dataset Requirements*
- *section 6 - Cadastre*
- *section 9 - Map Scales and Grids*
- *section 10 - Map Production - Basic Elements*

14.2.1 Spatial Requirements

Feature type: Polygon

Table 84 - Schema for Exempt / Complying SEPP spatial datasets

Field Name	*Type [Length]*	*Description*
Include all standard SEPP attribute fields (see Section 14.1.2).		

Table 85 - Attribute rules for Exempt / Complying SEPP spatial datasets

Field Name	*Type [Length]*	*Description*
Include all standard SEPP attribute rules (see Section 14.1.3).		

Table 86 - Spatial rules for Exempt / Complying SEPP spatial datasets

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description
Include all standard SEPP spatial rules (see Section 14.1.4).		

14.2.2 Map Identification Number

The map identification number for a SEPP is comprised of the following attributes:

SEPP Code

A code defining that the map belongs to a SEPP. Must be the 4-character code SEPP.

SEPP Type

This is a unique code for the particular type of SEPP. For this SEPP the code to be used is ECD. The full list of SEPP Type codes can be found in the SEPP_TYPE list (see Table 128 in Appendix B).

LGA Code

This is a 4-digit code from the ABSCode attribute in the DCDB from LPI. The full list of the relevant LGA Codes can be found in the LGA_CODE list (see Table 115 in Appendix B).

Map Type

The map type is based on a standard code for each map. The available map types for this SEPP are:

- *LCD (Complying Development Land Map)*
- *LED (Exempt Development Land Map)*

The full list of Map Type codes can be found in the MAP_TYPE list (see Table 118 in Appendix B).

Sheet

The number of the map sheet has up to 6 characters.

Scale

The scale of the map, using the standard map scales, as a 3-digit code. The full list of map scale codes can be found in the MAP_SCALE_CODE list (see Table 119 in Appendix B).

Date

The date that the individual map sheet was prepared as 8 digits in the format: YYYYMMDD. This will not be the date the SEPP was published, as this will not yet be known when the amendment to the SEPP is submitted.

Note: The reference lists provided in Appendix B are only current as at the date this document was published. Items may have been added, changed or removed since publication.

14.2.3 Map Identification Example

The following illustrates the components of the map identification number for a Complying Development Land Map which is adopted by the SEPP:

Table 87 - Map Identification Example

SEPP Code	SEPP Type	LGA Code	Map Type	Sheet	Date
SEPP	ECD	0215	LCD	002	20060906

Based on the above sequence, the map identification number would be:
SEPP_ECD_0215_LCD_002_20060906

This number is to be shown in the space provided in the template in the bottom left hand corner of the map. The file name for the electronic version of the map will be:
SEPP_ECD_0215_LCD_002_20060906.pdf

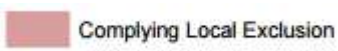
14.2.4 Complying Development Land (LCD)

The map should show the excluded complying development land as a polygon.

Table 88 - Map production details for the Complying Development Land Map

Field Name	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Complying local exclusion (fill)			215:158:158	D79E9E

Figure 49 - Legend for the Complying Development Land Map



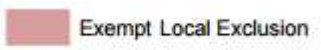
14.2.5 Exempt Development Land (LED)

The map should show the excluded exempt development land as a polygon.

Table 89 - Map production details for the Exempt Development Land Map

Field Name	Size (points)	Font	RGB	HEX code
Exempt local exclusion (fill)			215:158:158	D79E9E

Figure 50 - Legend for the Exempt Development Land Map



14.3 SEPPs with Existing Maps

This section defines spatial dataset and map standards to be used when making maps for those SEPPs that have existing maps on the NSW Legislation website, as shown in the following list:

- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Kurnell Peninsula) 1989*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) 2005*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Three Ports) 2013*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Urban Renewal) 2010*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Western Sydney Employment Area) 2009*
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Western Sydney Parklands) 2009*

The following sections should also be consulted in addition to the requirements in this section:

- *section 2 - General Spatial Dataset Requirements*
- *section 6 - Cadastre*
- *section 9 - Map Scales and Grids*
- *section 10 - Map Production - Basic Elements*

14.3.1 Spatial Requirements

Feature type: Polygon or Line

Table 90 - Schema for SEPP spatial datasets

Field Name	*Type [Length]*	*Description*
Include all standard SEPP attribute fields (see Section 14.1.2).		

For SEPP datasets that are equivalent to standard LEP datasets, any additional attribute fields specified in the matching LEP schema should be included. Use the section references specified in Table 91 to check.

Table 91 - LEP standard datasets and relevant sections

LEP Dataset	Section
FSR - Floor Space Ratio	Section 4.3
HER - Heritage	Section 4.7
HOB - Height of Buildings	Section 4.5
LAP - Land Application	Section 4.1
LRA - Land Reservation Acquisition	Section 4.6
LSZ - Minimum Lot Size	Section 4.4
LZN - Land Zoning	Section 4.2

Table 92 - Attribute rules for SEPP spatial datasets

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all standard SEPP attribute rules (see Section 14.1.3).	

For SEPP datasets that are equivalent to standard LEP datasets, any additional attribute rules should also be included. Use the section references specified in Table 91 to check.

Table 93 - Schema for SEPP spatial datasets

Spatial Rule
Include all standard SEPP spatial rules (see Section 14.1.4).

For SEPP datasets that are equivalent to standard LEP datasets, any additional spatial rules should also be included. Use the section references specified in Table 91 to check.

14.3.2 Map Identification Number

The map identification number for a SEPP is comprised of the following attributes, although not all attributes may be used in any particular SEPP map:

SEPP Code

A code defining that the map belongs to a SEPP. Must be the 4-character code SEPP.

SEPP Type

This is a unique code for the particular type of SEPP. The full list of SEPP Type codes can be found in the SEPP_TYPE list (see Table 125 in Appendix B).

SEPP Area

This is a unique code for the sub area of a SEPP. The full list of SEPP Area codes can be found in the SEPP_AREA list (see Table 125 in Appendix B).

Map Type

The map type is based on a standard code for each map. The full list of Map Type codes can be found in the MAP_TYPE list (see Table 115 in Appendix B).

Sheet

The number of the map sheet has up to 6 characters.

Scale

The scale of the map, using the standard map scales, as a 3-digit code. The full list of map scale codes can be found in the MAP_SCALE_CODE list (see Table 116 in Appendix B).

Date

The date that the individual map sheet was prepared as 8 digits in the format: YYYYMMDD. This will not be the date the SEPP was published, as this will not yet be known when the amendment to the SEPP is submitted.

Note: The reference lists provided in Appendix B are only current as at the date this document was published. Items may have been added, changed or removed since publication.

Table 94 shows which map identification components are used in each SEPP.

Table 94 - SEPPs and applicable map identification components

SEPP	SEPP Code	SEPP Type	SEPP Area	Map Type	Sheet	Scale	Date
SEPP (Kurnell Peninsula) 1989	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
SEPP (Major Development) 2005	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
SEPP (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
SEPP (State and Regional Development) 2011	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
SEPP (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011	✓			✓	✓		✓
SEPP (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SEPP (Three Ports) 2013	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
SEPP (Urban Renewal) 2010	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
SEPP (Western Sydney Employment Area) 2009	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
SEPP (Western Sydney Parklands) 2009	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

14.3.3 Map Requirements

For SEPP maps that are equivalent to standard LEP maps, the LEP map production standards should be used. Use the section references specified in Table 95 to check.

Table 95 - LEP maps and relevant sections

LEP Dataset	*Section*
APU - Additional Permitted Uses	Section 12.4
ASF - Active Street Frontages	Section 12.3
ASS - Acid Sulfate Soils	Section 12.2
FLD - Flood Planning	Section 12.8
FSR - Floor Space Ratio	Section 11.4
HER - Heritage	Section 11.6
HOB - Height of Buildings	Section 11.4
LAP - Land Application	Section 11.2
LRA - Land Reservation Acquisition	Section 11.5
LSZ - Minimum Lot Size	Section 11.4
LZN - Land Zoning	Section 11.3

For SEPP maps that do not have an equivalent standard LEP map, the general requirements in Section 12.1 should be used.

Development Control Plans (DCPs) and Contribution Plans (CPs)

Development Control Plans (DCP) identify development controls and other requirements that apply to the assessment of applications by the consent authority, typically the council. Contribution Plans (CP) detail the contributions, or payments, by developers to councils that are used to fund community facilities and infrastructure for new development areas.

Councils are required to provide new and amended DCPs or CPs to the Department, where they will be published in the NSW Planning Portal. Councils are not required to create standard DCP or CP maps.

The requirements for the written plans outlined in the Standard Technical Requirements for Publication of Plans and Policies on the NSW Planning Portal should be implemented in addition to the spatial requirements outlined in chapter 15 of this document. Those requirements are located on the publication section of the NSW Planning Portal.

15. DCP and CP spatial requirements

15.1 LAP - Land Application (DCP/CP)

The LAP dataset describes the land to which a DCP or CP applies. The LAP spatial dataset can be as simple as a single DCP/CP document linked to a single LAP polygon, or it could be complex, such as a DCP/CP document split into multiple parts, or chapters, with multiple overlapping LAP polygons comprehensively defining the relationship between each DCP/CP part and the relevant affected land. See Section 15.2 for examples of how an LAP dataset for a DCP or CP may be constructed.

Feature type: Polygon

Table 96 - Schema for LAP - Land Application (DCP / CP)

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
LGA_CODE	*Integer [4]*	*The standard LGA code, from the ABSCode attribute in the DCDB from LPI. Stored as an integer (no leading zeros). (e.g. 50)*
LGA_NAME	*String [50]*	*The standard LGA name, from the LGAName attribute in the DCDB from LPI. (e.g. ALBURY)*
PLAN_NAME	*String [100]*	*The name of the overall DCP or CP. (e.g. Development Control Plan 2010)*
PLAN_TYPE	*String [4]*	*The standard code used to describe the plan. (e.g. DCP, CP)*
AMENDMENT	*String [100]*	*The amendment number or name as found in the DCP or CP (e.g. Amendment 1, Amendment 2015_06)*
PUBLISHED	*Date*	*The date the plan was published, as DD/MM/YYYY. (e.g. 05/08/2010)*
COMMENCED	*Date*	*The date the plan commenced, as DD/MM/YYYY. (e.g. 05/09/2010)*

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
PART_NAME	*String [100]*	*The name of the individual part of the DCP or CP document referred to by this polygon, or the PLAN_NAME if only a single part. (e.g. Part 16 - Outdoor Advertising)*
PART_REF	*String [100]*	*A reference to the actual part of the DCP or CP document referred to by this polygon (as section or chapter numbers, clause numbers or page references). Where the reference is to the complete part, then use the code ALL. (e.g. Section 1, Chapter 5-6, Clause 2.4, Page 10-20, ALL)*
FILE_NAME	*String [100]*	*The file name of the DCP or CP document referred to by this polygon. (e.g DCP_2010.pdf)*
NOTES	*String [250]*	*A description of the DCP or CP document or part referred to by this polygon. (e.g. Development controls related to advertisements or signage.)*
<Name>	*<Type>*	*Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the Department.*

Table 97 - Attribute rules for LAP - Land Application (DCP / CP)

Field Name	Attribute Rule
LGA_CODE	*Only values from LGA_CODE list (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
LGA_NAME	*Only values from LGA_NAME list (see Table 115 in Appendix B).*
LGA_CODE and LGA_NAME	*LGA_CODE and LGA_NAME must match (e.g.: 50, ALBURY) – see Table 115 in Appendix B.*
PLAN_NAME	*Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.*
PLAN_TYPE	*Only values from PLAN_TYPE list (see Table 129 in Appendix B).*
AMENDMENT	*Optional, must contain NULL if unused.*
PUBLISHED	*Must contain a date, not NULL.*
COMMENCED	*Must contain a date, not NULL.*
PART_NAME	*Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.*
PART_REF	*Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.*
FILE_NAME	*Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.*
NOTES	*Optional, must contain NULL if unused.*

Note: The reference lists provided in Appendix B are only current as at the date this document was published. Items may have been added, changed or removed since publication.

Table 98 - Spatial rules for LAP - Land Application (DCP / CP)

Spatial Rule
Features must be within the relevant LGA boundary.
Features must not be empty or NULL.
Features must not self-intersect.
Features must not have complex geometry or excessive numbers of vertices.

15.2 Examples for LAP (DCP/CP)

Following are some examples to show how the DCP or CP LAP spatial datasets could be constructed and attribute fields completed. All examples are based on a fictitious DCP from Ashfield.

Figure 51 - Ashfield LGA

The examples assume that Ashfield has a single DCP covering the entire LGA. Councils may have multiple DCPs or CPs, and LAP datasets should be created accordingly. Table 99 shows the constant attributes that are used in each example.

Table 99 - Constant attributes for Ashfield DCP examples

Field Name	Attribute Rule
LGA_CODE	*150*
LGA_NAME	*ASHFIELD*
PLAN_NAME	*Ashfield Development Control Plan 2010*
PLAN_TYPE	*DCP*
PUBLISHED	*13/08/2010*
COMMENCED	*13/08/2010*

15.2.1 Single DCP / CP File - LGA Boundary Reference

In this example, Ashfield has a single PDF file (Ashfield_DCP_2010.pdf) containing the entire DCP document. The LGA boundary polygon will be used as the LAP reference, as shown in Figure 52.

Figure 52 - Example polygon for single DCP / CP file references to LGA boundary

The attributes for the LAP polygon would be filled out as shown in Table 99.

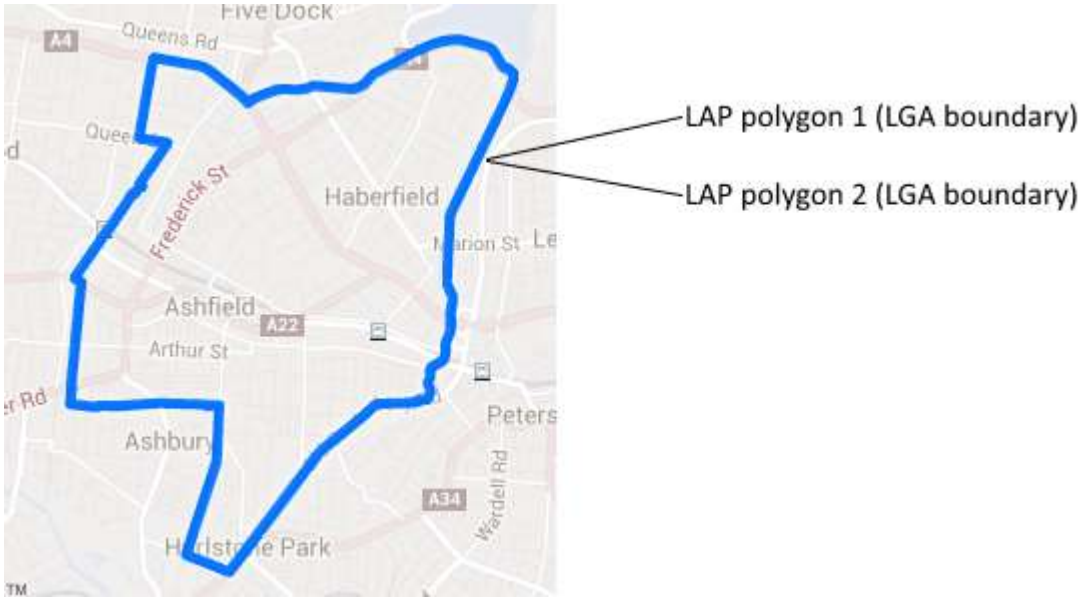
Table 100 - Example attributes for LAP polygon

Field Name	Attribute Rule
Include all constant attributes (see Table 15.4).	
PART_NAME	*Ashfield Development Control Plan 2010*
PART_REF	*ALL*
FILE_NAME	*Ashfield_DCP_2010.pdf*
NOTES	*NULL*

15.2.2 Multiple DCP / CP Files - LGA Boundary Reference

In this example, Ashfield has multiple PDF files - Volume 1 (Ashfield_DCP_2010_Vol_1.pdf) and Volume 2 (Ashfield_DCP_2010_Vol_2.pdf). The LGA boundary polygon will be used as the LAP reference for each file, as shown in Figure 53.

Figure 53 - Example polygons for multiple DCP/CP files referenced to LGA boundary



The attributes for the LAP polygons would be filled out as shown in Table 101. Each DCP part would have its respective name and filename.

Table 101 - Example attributes for LAP polygons 1 and 2

Field Name	Attribute for LAP polygon 1	Attribute for LAP polygon 2
PART_NAME	*Ashfield Development Control Plan 2010 - Volume 1*	*Ashfield Development Control Plan 2010 - Volume 2*
PART_REF	*ALL*	*ALL*
FILE_NAME	*Ashfield_DCP_2010_Vol_1.pdf*	*Ashfield_DCP_2010_Vol_2.pdf*
NOTES	*NULL*	*NULL*

15.2.3 Multiple DCP/CP Files - Complex LAP References

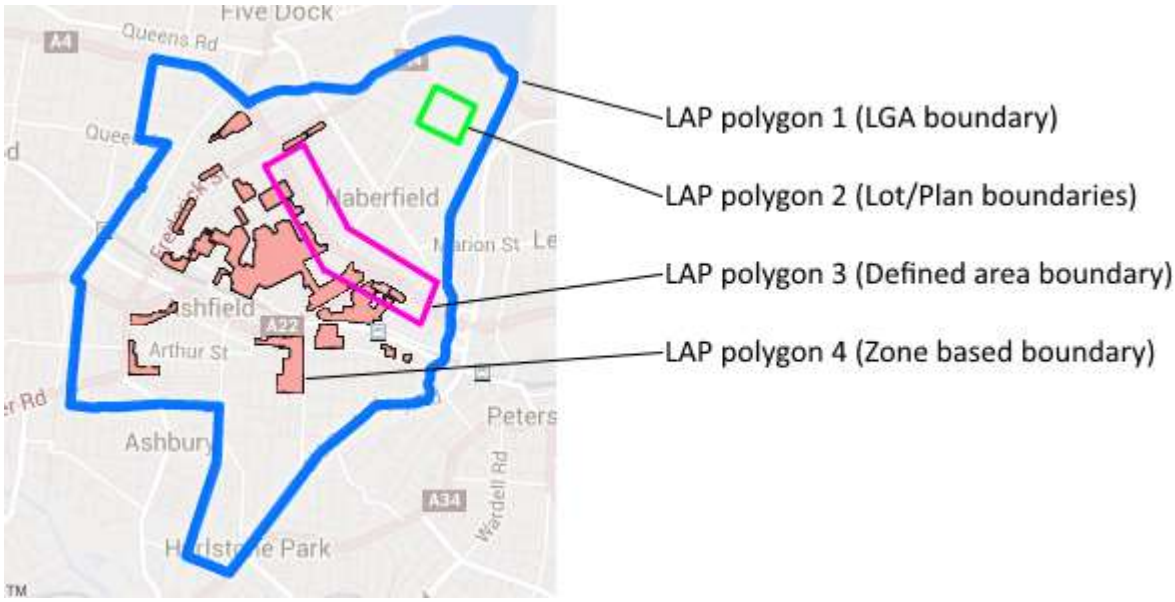
In this example, the Ashfield DCP is available as multiple files, which are split into chapters:

- *Chapter 1 - Introduction (Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch1.pdf)*
    - *The introduction applies to the whole LGA (LAP polygon 1 in Figure 54)*
- *Chapter 2 - Development in Commercial Zones (Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch2.pdf)*
    - *Includes clauses related to geographically defined areas:*
        - *Clause 1.4 to 1.6 - Lots 6,7,8 in DP1234 (LAP polygon 2 in Figure 54)*
        - *Clause 5.5 - Haberfield Main Street Commercial Area (LAP polygon 3 in Figure 54)*
- *Chapter 3 - Development in Residential Zones (Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch3.pdf)*

- *Includes controls for the R3 Medium Density Residential zone (LAP polygon 4 in Figure 54) which are found on pages 5, 10 and 16 to 32.*

Multiple LAP polygons would be used to assign geographic areas to each chapter, or specific sub chapter, like clauses or pages. The LAP polygons used in this example are shown in Figure 54.

Figure 54 - Split DCP/CP document referenced to individual LAP polygons



The attributes for the LAP polygons would be filled out as shown in Tables 102, 103, 104 and 105.

Table 102 - Example attributes for LAP polygon 1

Field Name	Attribute for LAP polygon 1
Include all constant attributes (see Table 99).	
PART_NAME	*Chapter 1 – Introduction*
PART_REF	*ALL*
FILE_NAME	*Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch1.pdf*
NOTES	*NULL*

Table 103 - Example attributes for LAP polygon 2

Field Name	Attribute Rule for LAP polygon 2
Include all constant attributes (see Table 99).	
PART_NAME	*Chapter 2 - Development in Commercial Zones*
PART_REF	*Clauses 1.4 - 1.6*
FILE_NAME	*Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch2.pdf*
NOTES	*Lots 6,7,8 in DP1234*

Table 104 - Example attributes for LAP polygon 3

Field Name	Attribute Rule for LAP polygon 3
Include all constant attributes (see Table 99).	
PART_NAME	*Chapter 2 - Development in Commercial Zones*
PART_REF	*Clause 5.5*
FILE_NAME	*Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch2.pdf*
NOTES	*Haberfield Main Street Commercial Area*

Table 105 - Example attributes for LAP polygon 4

Field Name	Attribute Rule for LAP polygon 2
Include all constant attributes (see Table 99).	
PART_NAME	*Chapter 3 - Development in Residential Zones*
PART_REF	*Pages 5, 10, 16 - 32*
FILE_NAME	*Ashfield_DCP_2010_Ch3.pdf*
NOTES	*R3 Medium Density Residential*

15.3 File naming convention

15.3.1 DCPs and CPs made by Council – New plans

The file naming convention that is to be applied to new Council made DCP and CP spatial data files is:

[LGA_Name] - [Type of Plan] - [Year] - [Subject of Plan].[File type]

For example, Ryde – Development Control Plan – 2017 – Contaminated Land.shp

Explanatory notes:

Table 106 - File naming convention for new DCPs and CPs made by Councils

Part	*Description*	*Mandatory / Optional*
LGA_Name	The LGA_Name listed in Table "LGA_Code, LGA_Name, Council_Name" in Appendix B e.g. Ryde	*Mandatory*
Type of Plan	This is either "Development Control Plan", "Section 94 Contributions Plan", "Section 94A Contributions Plan" or "Section 94 and Section 94A Contributions Plan".	*Mandatory*
Year	*This is the year the plan was originally published e.g. 2017.*	*Mandatory*
Subject of Plan	*This is the subject of the plan, if the plan is not comprehensive and LGA-wide e.g. Green Square Town Centre or Heavy Haulage.*	*Optional*

Part	Description	Mandatory / Optional
File Type	This is a supported file format either ESRI Shapefile (*.shp), ESRI File Geodatabase (*.gdb), MapInfo TAB (*.tab) or MapInfo Interchange Format (*.mif).	Mandatory

The maximum character length for a file is 250 characters.

15.3.2 DCPs and CPs made by Council – Amendments to existing plans

The file naming convention that is to be applied to Council made DCP and CP spatial data files is:

> [LGA_Name] - [Type of Plan] - [Year for original of plan] - [Subject of Plan] - [Amendment No.].[File type]

For example, Manly – Development Control Plan – 2013 – Contaminated Land Policy – Amendment No.2.shp

Explanatory notes:

Table 107 - File naming convention for amendments made to existing DCPs and CPs made by Council

Part	Description	Mandatory / Optional
LGA_Name	The LGA_Name listed in Table "LGA_Code, LGA_Name, Council_Name" in Appendix B e.g. Manly	Mandatory
Type of Plan	This is either "Development Control Plan", "Section 94 Contributions Plan", "Section 94A Contributions Plan" or "Section 94 and Section 94A Contributions Plan".	Mandatory
Year	This is the year the plan was originally published e.g. 2013.	Mandatory
Subject of Plan	This is the subject of the plan, if the plan is not comprehensive and LGA-wide e.g. Green Square Town Centre or Heavy Haulage.	Optional
Amendment No.	This is "Amendment No." then the relevant version e.g. Amendment No.2.	
File Type	This is a supported file format either ESRI Shapefile (*.shp), ESRI File Geodatabase (*.gdb), MapInfo TAB (*.tab) or MapInfo Interchange Format (*.mif).	Mandatory

The maximum character length for a file is 250 characters.

15.3.3 DCPs made by the Secretary – New plans

The file naming convention that is to be applied to DCPs made by the Secretary is:

[Plan name] - [Type of Plan] - [Year].[File type]

For example, North Kellyville Precinct – Development Control Plan – 2016.tab

Explanatory notes:

Table 108 - File naming convention for new DCPs made by the Secretary

Part	Description	Mandatory / Optional
Plan Name	*This name identifies the subject of the plan, for example North Kellyville Precinct.*	*Mandatory*
Type of Plan	This is "Development Control Plan".	*Mandatory*
Year	*This is the year the plan was originally published e.g. 2017.*	*Mandatory*
File Type	*This is a supported file format either ESRI Shapefile (*.shp), ESRI File Geodatabase (*.gdb), MapInfo TAB (*.tab) or MapInfo Interchange Format (*.mif).*	*Mandatory*

The maximum character length for a file is 250 characters.

15.3.4 DCPs made by the Secretary – Amendments to existing plans

The file naming convention that is to be applied to DCPs made by the Secretary is:

[Plan name] - [Type of Plan] - [Year] - [Amendment No.].[File type]

For example, North Kellyville Precinct – Development Control Plan – 2013 – Amendment No.3.gbd

Explanatory notes:

Table 109 - File naming conventions for amendments to DCPs made by the Secretary

Part	Description	Mandatory / Optional
Plan Name	*This name identifies the subject of the plan, for example North Kellyville Precinct.*	*Mandatory*
Type of Plan	This is "Development Control Plan".	*Mandatory*
Year	*This is the year the plan was originally published e.g. 2013.*	*Mandatory*
Amendment No.	This is "Amendment No." then the relevant version e.g. Amendment *No.3*	*Mandatory*

Part	Description	Mandatory / Optional
File Type	This is a supported file format either ESRI Shapefile (*.shp), ESRI File Geodatabase (*.gdb), MapInfo TAB (*.tab) or MapInfo Interchange Format (*.mif).	Mandatory

The maximum character length for a file is 250 characters.

Major Projects

Major projects are development proposals or applications that fall within the categories of State Significant Development (SSD) or State Significant Infrastructure (SSI), as defined by the State Environmental Planning Policy (Major Development) 2005 and the State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011.

Standard maps may be required for Major Projects that fall under the SEPPs listed above - see Section 14.3 for more information.

16. Major Projects Spatial Requirements

16.1 LAP - Land Application (Major Projects)

The LAP dataset describes the land to which a Major Project applies. Where the Major Project covers a single contiguous area, the LAP should be represented by a single polygon. If the Major Project covers distinct separated areas, it is preferred that the LAP be represented by a single multi-part polygon.

Table 110 - Schema for LAP - Land Application (Major Projects)

Field Name	Type [Length]	Description (Examples)
JOB_ID	Integer [6]	The Job ID as allocated by the Major Projects Assessments team. The Job ID can be found on the Major Projects website and in the Environmental Assessment Requirements issued by DP&E. (e.g. 9999)
PROJ_NAME	String [200]	The project name. (e.g. Example Major Project in Penrith)
<Name>	<Type>	Additional fields for internal use may be added as required. These fields will not be used or processed by the Department.

Table 111 - Attribute rules for LAP - Land Application (Major Projects)

Field Name	Attribute Rule
JOB_ID	Must contain an integer, not NULL or empty.
PROJ_NAME	Must contain a string, not NULL or empty.

Table 112 - Spatial rules for LAP - Land Application (Major Projects)

Spatial Rule
Features must not be empty or NULL.
Features must not self-intersect.
Features must not have complex geometry or excessive numbers of vertices.

16.2 Example for LAP (Major Projects)

Following is an example to show how the Major Projects LAP spatial dataset could be constructed and attribute fields completed.

Figure 55 - Major Projects Example LAP

Table 113 - Example attributes for Major Project LEP

Field Name	Attribute
JOB_ID	*9999*
PROJ_NAME	*Example Major Project in Penrith*

Appendices

Appendix A – Glossary

Table 114 - Glossary of key terms

Term	Definition
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AHD	Australian Height Datum
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
CAD	Cadastre
CP	Contributions Plan
DCDB	Digital Cadastral Database
DCP	Development Control Plan
DP&E	Department of Planning and Environment
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
EPI	Environmental Planning Instrument
EPSG ID	Unique identifier of a coordinate reference system, as specified by the European Petroleum Survey Group
GDA94	Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994
GIS	Geographic Information System
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
LPI	NSW Land and Property Information
LRA	Land Reservation Acquisition
MCS	Map Cover Sheet
MGA	Map Grid of Australia
PCO	Parliamentary Counsel's Office
PDF	Portable Document Format
OSPD	Online Submission of Planning Data
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
Standard Instrument	Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Order 2006

Appendix B - Reference Lists

Note:

i. *The reference lists provided in this appendix are only current as at the date this document was published. Items may have been added, changed or removed since publication.*

ii. *The LGA_CODE for Bayside Council, Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council and Dubbo Regional Council is shown as 0. The ABS is yet to provide a code.*

Table 115 - LGA_CODE, LGA_NAME, COUNCIL_NAME

LGA_CODE	LGA_NAME	COUNCIL_NAME
50	ALBURY	Albury City Council
130	ARMIDALE REGIONAL	Armidale Regional Council
250	BALLINA	Ballina Shire Council
300	BALRANALD	Balranald Shire Council
470	BATHURST REGIONAL	Bathurst Regional Council
0	BAYSIDE	Bayside Council
550	BEGA VALLEY	Bega Valley Shire Council
600	BELLINGEN	Bellingen Shire Council
650	BERRIGAN	Berrigan Shire Council
750	BLACKTOWN	Blacktown City Council
800	BLAND	Bland Shire Council
850	BLAYNEY	Blayney Shire Council
900	BLUE MOUNTAINS	Blue Mountains City Council
950	BOGAN	Bogan Shire Council
1150	BOURKE	Bourke Shire Council
1200	BREWARRINA	Brewarrina Shire Council
1250	BROKEN HILL	Broken Hill City Council
1300	BURWOOD	Burwood Council
1350	BYRON	Byron Shire Council
1400	CABONNE	Cabonne Council
1450	CAMDEN	Camden Council
1500	CAMPBELLTOWN	Campbelltown City Council
1520	CANADA BAY	City of Canada Bay Council

LGA_CODE	LGA_NAME	COUNCIL_NAME
1570	CANTERBURY-BANKSTOWN	Canterbury-Bankstown Council
1600	CARRATHOOL	Carrathool Shire Council
1650	CENTRAL COAST	Central Coast Council
1700	CENTRAL DARLING	Central Darling Shire Council
1720	CESSNOCK	Cessnock City Council
1730	CLARENCE VALLEY	Clarence Valley Council
1750	COBAR	Cobar Shire Council
1800	COFFS HARBOUR	Coffs Harbour City Council
2000	COOLAMON	Coolamon Shire Council
2150	COONAMBLE	Coonamble Shire Council
0	COOTAMUNDRA-GUNDAGAI REGIONAL	Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional Council
2350	COWRA	Cowra Shire Council
2380	CUMBERLAND	Cumberland Council
0	DUBBO REGIONAL	Dubbo Regional Council
2700	DUNGOG	Dungog Shire Council
2750	EUROBODALLA	Eurobodalla Shire Council
2850	FAIRFIELD	Fairfield City Council
2900	FORBES	Forbes Shire Council
2930	GEORGES RIVER	Georges River Council
2950	GILGANDRA	Gilgandra Shire Council
3010	GLEN INNES SEVERN SHIRE	Glen Innes Severn Council
3310	GOULBURN MULWAREE	Goulburn Mulwaree Council
3240	GREATER HUME	Greater Hume Shire Council
3450	GRIFFITH	Griffith City Council
3550	GUNNEDAH	Gunnedah Shire Council
3660	GWYDIR	Gwydir Shire Council
3800	HAWKESBURY	Hawkesbury City Council
3850	HAY	Hay Shire Council
3910	HILLTOPS	Hilltops Council
4000	HORNSBY	The Council of the Shire of Hornsby

LGA_CODE	LGA_NAME	COUNCIL_NAME
4100	HUNTERS HILL	The Council of the Municipality of Hunters Hill
4170	INNER WEST	Inner West Council
4200	INVERELL	Inverell Shire Council
4300	JUNEE	Junee Shire Council
4350	KEMPSEY	Kempsey Shire Council
4400	KIAMA	The Council of the Municipality of Kiama
4500	KU-RING-GAI	Ku-ring-gai Council
4550	KYOGLE	Kyogle Council
4600	LACHLAN	Lachlan Shire Council
4650	LAKE MACQUARIE	Lake Macquarie City Council
4700	LANE COVE	Lane Cove Municipal Council
4750	LEETON	Leeton Shire Council
4850	LISMORE	Lismore City Council
4870	LITHGOW	City of Lithgow Council
4900	LIVERPOOL	Liverpool City Council
4920	LIVERPOOL PLAINS	Liverpool Plains Shire Council
4950	LOCKHART	Lockhart Shire Council
5050	MAITLAND	Maitland City Council
5240	MID-COAST	Mid-Coast Council
5270	MID-WESTERN REGIONAL	Mid-Western Regional Council
5300	MOREE PLAINS	Moree Plains Shire Council
5350	MOSMAN	Mosman Municipal Council
5520	MURRAY RIVER	Murray River Council
5560	MURRUMBIDGEE	Murrumbidgee Council
5650	MUSWELLBROOK	Muswellbrook Shire Council
5700	NAMBUCCA	Nambucca Shire Council
5750	NARRABRI	Narrabri Shire Council
5800	NARRANDERA	Narrandera Shire Council
5850	NARROMINE	Narromine Shire Council

LGA_CODE	LGA_NAME	COUNCIL_NAME
5900	NEWCASTLE	Newcastle City Council
5950	NORTH SYDNEY	North Sydney Council
5990	NORTHERN BEACHES	Northern Beaches Council
6100	OBERON	Oberon Council
6150	ORANGE	Orange City Council
6200	PARKES	Parkes Shire Council
6260	PARRAMATTA	City of Parramatta Council
6350	PENRITH	Penrith City Council
6380	PORT MACQUARIE-HASTINGS	Port Macquarie-Hastings Council
6400	PORT STEPHENS	Port Stephens Council
6490	QUEANBEYAN-PALERANG REGIONAL	Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional City Council
6550	RANDWICK	Randwick City Council
6610	RICHMOND VALLEY	Richmond Valley Council
6700	RYDE	Council of the City of Ryde
6900	SHELLHARBOUR	Shellharbour City Council
6950	SHOALHAVEN	Shoalhaven City Council
7000	SINGLETON	Singleton Council
7040	SNOWY MONARO REGIONAL	Snowy Monaro Regional Council
7080	SNOWY VALLEYS	Snowy Valleys Council
7100	STRATHFIELD	Strathfield Municipal Council
7150	SUTHERLAND	Sutherland Shire Council
7200	SYDNEY	Council of the City of Sydney
7310	TAMWORTH REGIONAL	Tamworth Regional Council
7350	TEMORA	Temora Shire Council
7400	TENTERFIELD	Tenterfield Shire Council
7420	THE HILLS SHIRE	The Hills Shire Council
7550	TWEED	Tweed Shire Council
7620	UPPER HUNTER	Upper Hunter Shire Council
7640	UPPER LACHLAN	Upper Lachlan Shire Council

LGA_CODE	LGA_NAME	COUNCIL_NAME
7650	URALLA	Uralla Shire Council
7750	WAGGA WAGGA	Wagga Wagga City Council
7850	WALCHA	Walcha Council
7900	WALGETT	Walgett Shire Council
7950	WARREN	Warren Shire Council
8020	WARRUMBUNGLE	Warrumbungle Shire Council
8050	WAVERLEY	Waverley Council
8100	WEDDIN	Weddin Shire Council
8200	WENTWORTH	Wentworth Shire Council
8250	WILLOUGHBY	Willoughby City Council
8350	WINGECARRIBEE	Wingecarribee Shire Council
8400	WOLLONDILLY	Wollondilly Shire Council
8450	WOLLONGONG	Wollongong City Council
8500	WOOLLAHRA	Woollahra Municipal Council
8710	YASS VALLEY	Yass Valley Council

Table 116 - LEP_NAME

LEP_NAME
Albury Local Environmental Plan 2010
Armidale Dumaresq Local Environmental Plan 2012
Ashfield Local Environmental Plan 2013
Auburn Local Environmental Plan 2010
Ballina Local Environmental Plan 2012
Balranald Local Environmental Plan 2010
Bankstown Local Environmental Plan 2015
Bathurst Regional Local Environmental Plan 2014
Bega Valley Local Environmental Plan 2013
Bellingen Local Environmental Plan 2010
Berrigan Local Environmental Plan 2013
Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2015
Bland Local Environmental Plan 2011
Blayney Local Environmental Plan 2012
Blue Mountains Local Environmental Plan 2015
Bogan Local Environmental Plan 2011
Bombala Local Environmental Plan 2012
Boorowa Local Environmental Plan 2012
Botany Bay Local Environmental Plan 2013
Bourke Local Environmental Plan 2012
Brewarrina Local Environmental Plan 2012
Broken Hill Local Environmental Plan 2013
Burwood Local Environmental Plan 2012
Byron Local Environmental Plan 2014
Cabonne Local Environmental Plan 2012
Camden Local Environmental Plan 2010
Campbelltown Local Environmental Plan 2015
Canada Bay Local Environmental Plan 2013
Canterbury Local Environmental Plan 2012

LEP_NAME
Carrathool Local Environmental Plan 2012
Central Darling Local Environmental Plan 2012
Cessnock Local Environmental Plan 2011
Clarence Valley Local Environmental Plan 2011
Cobar Local Environmental Plan 2012
Coffs Harbour Local Environmental Plan 2013
Conargo Local Environmental Plan 2013
Coolamon Local Environmental Plan 2011
Cooma-Monaro Local Environmental Plan 2013
Coonamble Local Environmental Plan 2011
Cootamundra Local Environmental Plan 2013
Corowa Local Environmental Plan 2012
Cowra Local Environmental Plan 2012
Deniliquin Local Environmental Plan 2013
Dubbo Local Environmental Plan 2011
Dungog Local Environmental Plan 2014
Eurobodalla Local Environmental Plan 2012
Fairfield Local Environmental Plan 2013
Forbes Local Environmental Plan 2013
Gilgandra Local Environmental Plan 2011
Glen Innes Severn Local Environmental Plan 2012
Gloucester Local Environmental Plan 2010
Gosford Local Environmental Plan 2014
Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environmental Plan 2009
Great Lakes Local Environmental Plan 2014
Greater Hume Local Environmental Plan 2012
Greater Taree Local Environmental Plan 2010
Griffith Local Environmental Plan 2014
Gundagai Local Environmental Plan 2011
Gunnedah Local Environmental Plan 2012

LEP_NAME
Guyra Local Environmental Plan 2012
Gwydir Local Environmental Plan 2013
Harden Local Environmental Plan 2011
Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012
Hay Local Environmental Plan 2011
Holroyd Local Environmental Plan 2013
Hornsby Local Environmental Plan 2013
Hunters Hill Local Environmental Plan 2012
Hurstville Local Environmental Plan 2012
Inverell Local Environmental Plan 2012
Jerilderie Local Environmental Plan 2012
Junee Local Environmental Plan 2012
Kempsey Local Environmental Plan 2013
Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011
Kogarah Local Environmental Plan 2012
Ku-ring-gai Local Environmental Plan 2015
Ku-ring-gai Local Environmental Plan (Local Centres) 2012
Kyogle Local Environmental Plan 2012
Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2013
Lake Macquarie Local Environmental Plan 2014
Lane Cove Local Environmental Plan 2009
Leeton Local Environmental Plan 2014
Leichhardt Local Environmental Plan 2013
Lismore Local Environmental Plan 2012
Lithgow Local Environmental Plan 2014
Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008
Liverpool Plains Local Environmental Plan 2011
Lockhart Local Environmental Plan 2012
Lord Howe Island Local Environmental Plan 2010
Maitland Local Environmental Plan 2011

LEP_NAME
Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013
Marrickville Local Environmental Plan 2011
Mid-Western Regional Local Environmental Plan 2012
Moree Plains Local Environmental Plan 2011
Mosman Local Environmental Plan 2012
Murray Local Environmental Plan 2011
Murrumbidgee Local Environmental Plan 2013
Muswellbrook Local Environmental Plan 2009
Nambucca Local Environmental Plan 2010
Narrabri Local Environmental Plan 2012
Narrandera Local Environmental Plan 2013
Narromine Local Environmental Plan 2011
Newcastle Local Environmental Plan 2012
North Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2013
Oberon Local Environmental Plan 2013
Orange Local Environmental Plan 2011
Palerang Local Environmental Plan 2014
Parkes Local Environmental Plan 2012
Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011
Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010
Pittwater Local Environmental Plan 2014
Port Macquarie-Hastings Local Environmental Plan 2011
Port Stephens Local Environmental Plan 2013
Queanbeyan Local Environmental Plan 2012
Queanbeyan Local Environmental Plan (Poplars) 2013
Queanbeyan Local Environmental Plan (South Tralee) 2012
Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012
Richmond Valley Local Environmental Plan 2012
Rockdale Local Environmental Plan 2011
Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2010

LEP_NAME
Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014
Shellharbour Local Environmental Plan 2013
Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan 2014
Shoalhaven Local Environmental Plan (Jerberra Estate) 2014
Singleton Local Environmental Plan 2013
Snowy River Local Environmental Plan 2013
Strathfield Local Environmental Plan 2012
Sutherland Shire Local Environmental Plan 2015
Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012
Sydney Local Environmental Plan (Glebe Affordable Housing Project) 2011
Sydney Local Environmental Plan (Green Square Town Centre) 2013
Sydney Local Environmental Plan (Green Square Town Centre—Stage 2) 2013
Sydney Local Environmental Plan (Harold Park) 2011
Tamworth Regional Local Environmental Plan 2010
Temora Local Environmental Plan 2010
Tenterfield Local Environmental Plan 2013
The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2012
Tumbarumba Local Environmental Plan 2010
Tumut Local Environmental Plan 2012
Tweed City Centre Local Environmental Plan 2012
Tweed Local Environmental Plan 2014
Upper Hunter Local Environmental Plan 2013
Upper Lachlan Local Environmental Plan 2010
Uralla Local Environmental Plan 2012
Urana Local Environmental Plan 2011
Wagga Wagga Local Environmental Plan 2010
Wakool Local Environmental Plan 2013
Walcha Local Environmental Plan 2012
Walgett Local Environmental Plan 2013
Warren Local Environmental Plan 2012

LEP_NAME
Warringah Local Environmental Plan 2011
Warrumbungle Local Environmental Plan 2013
Waverley Local Environmental Plan 2012
Weddin Local Environmental Plan 2011
Wellington Local Environmental Plan 2012
Wentworth Local Environmental Plan 2011
Willoughby Local Environmental Plan 2012
Wingecarribee Local Environmental Plan 2010
Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan 2011
Wollongong Local Environmental Plan 2009
Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014
Wyong Local Environmental Plan 2013
Yass Valley Local Environmental Plan 2013
Young Local Environmental Plan 2010

Table 117 - LEP_TYPE

LEP_TYPE	Description
CEN	Centre(s)
COM	Comprehensive (Whole or most of LGA)
PCT	Precinct
RUR	Rural
URB	Urban

Table 118 - MAP_TYPE, MAP_NAME

MAP_TYPE	MAP_NAME (Preferred)	MAP_NAME (Alternate)
ABH	Alternative Building Heights Map	
ACS	Aboriginal Cultural Significance Map	
ADA	Airport Development Area Map	Airport Development Area Map
AHR	Activity Hazard Risk Map	
ANE	Aircraft Noise Exposure Forecast Map	Air Noise Exposure Forecast Map Airport Noise Map
APU	Additional Permitted Uses Map	Additional Uses Map
ASF	Active Street Frontages Map	
ASS	Acid Sulfate Soils Map	
BCH	Built Character Map	
BFR	Buffers Map	
BHA	Building Height Allowance Map	
BHP	Building Height Plane Map	
BIO	Terrestrial Biodiversity Map	Biodiversity Map Environmentally Sensitive Areas - Biodiversity Overlay Map Natural Resource - Biodiversity Map Sensitivity Biodiversity Map
BTC	Burwood Town Centre Location Map	
BWS	Bulk Water Supply Infrastructure Map	
CAP	Clause Application Map	
CCN	Wollongong City Centre Map	
CEN	Centres Map	
CHA	Coastal Hazards Map	Coastal Hazard Areas Map
CHP	Cartwrights Hill Precinct Map	
CHZ	Coastal Hazards Map	Coastal Risk Planning Map Coastline Hazard Map
CIA	Coleambally Irrigation Area Map	
CL1	Combined Local Maps	
CL2	Combined Local Maps	
CL3	Combined Local Maps	

MAP_TYPE	MAP_NAME (Preferred)	MAP_NAME (Alternate)
CLS	Clauses Map	
CRA	Coastal Hazards Map	Coastal Risk Planning Map
CRP	Coastal Hazards Map	Coastal Risk Planning Map
CSIS	Critical State Infrastructure Sites Map	
DBA	Designated Buffer Map	
DBR	Designated Buffer Map	
DEA	Development Area Map	
DEX	Design Excellence Map	
DLZ	Delayed Rezoning Map	
DOP	Minimum Lot Size Exception Map	Dual Occupancy Prohibition Map
DOX	Minimum Lot Size Exception Map	Dual Occupancy Restriction Map
DRA	Winda Woppa Coastal Development Map	
DUG	Dugout Areas Map	
DVC	Development Control Map	
DWC	Drinking Water Catchment Map	
DWD	Dwelling Density Map	Dwelling Entitlement Map Residential Density Area Map
DWE	Dwelling Opportunity Map	Dwelling Entitlements Map Dwelling Opportunity Reinstatement Map
ECA	Environmental Conservation Areas Map	Environmental Constraints Area Map
ECM	Environmental Constraints Map	
EDS	Exceptions to Development Standards Map	
EEX	Earthworks Exclusion Map	
ENV	Environmental Conservation Areas Map	
ESC	Illawarra Escarpment Map	
ESL	Environmentally Sensitive Land Map	Environmentally Significant Land Map
EUV	Eastwood Urban Village Map	

MAP_TYPE	MAP_NAME (Preferred)	MAP_NAME (Alternate)
EXD	Sydney Harbour Foreshore Sites Map	Sydney Harbour Port and Related Employment Lands Map
FBL	Building Line Map	Front Building Line Map Foreshore Building Line Map
FBZ	Facilities Buffer Zone Map	
FDV	Foreshores of Port Hacking, Georges River, Woronora River and Botany Bay Map	
FHR	Floor Height Restriction Map	
FLB	Former Boundaries Map	Former LGA Boundaries Map Former LEP Boundaries Map
FLD	Flood Planning Map	Flood Planning Area Map Flood Prone Land Map
FSP	Foreshore Scenic Protection Area Map	
FSR	Floor Space Ratio Map	
GFA	Gross Floor Area Map	
GNG	Googong Map	
GOS	Gosford City Map	
GRV	Groundwater Vulnerability Map	
GTH	Geotechnical Hazard Map	
HAB	Habitat Corridors Map	
HBA	Homebush Bay Area Map	
HER	Heritage Map	
HEZ	Hunter Economic Zone Map	
HOB	Height of Buildings Map	
HOR	Horticultural Land Map	
HUN	Upper Hunter Shire Map	
INC	Wollongong Innovation Campus Map	
IND	Industrial Buffer Map	
INF	Public Infrastructure Buffer Map	
IRA	Industrial Release Area Map	
KHA	Koala Habitat Map	

MAP_TYPE	MAP_NAME (Preferred)	MAP_NAME (Alternate)
KMP	Koala Management Plan Map	
KTS	Kogarah Town Square Precinct Map	
KYS	Key Sites Map	
LAK	Lake Macquarie City Map	
LAM	Lot Amalgamation Map	
LAP	Land Application Map	Land Application and Land Zoning Map
LAV	Lot Averaging Map	
LCD	Complying Development Land Map	
LCL	Local Clauses Map	Non-Residential Floor Space Ratio Range Map
LDO	Minimum Lot Size Exception Map	Minimum Lot Sizes for Dual Occupancy Development Map
LED	Exempt Development Land Map	
LES	Lease Area Map	
LFB	Landfill Buffer Map	
LFM	Natural Landform Map	
LND	Vulnerable Land Map	
LOC	Local Clauses Map	
LRA	Land Reservation Acquisition Map	
LRE	Land Release Area Map	
LRI	Landslide Risk Map	
LSA	Landscape Area Map	
LSC	Landscape Map	
LSD	Minimum Lot Size Exception Map	Minimum Lot Size - Dual Occupancy Map Lot Size for Dual Occupancy Development Map
LSM	Minimum Lot Size Exception Map	Minimum Lot Size - Multi Dwelling Housing and Residential Flat Buildings Map
LSR	Landslip Risk Map	
LSZ	Lot Size Map	

MAP_TYPE	MAP_NAME (Preferred)	MAP_NAME (Alternate)
LUT	Land Use and Transport Integration Map	
LZN	Land Zoning Map	
MCM	Macquarie Marshes Map	
MER	Minerals and Extractive Resources Map	Mineral Resource Land Map Mineral and Extractive Resources Map
MFS	Macquarie Park Corridor Precinct Incentive Floor Space Ratio Map	
MHB	Macquarie Park Corridor Precinct Incentive Height of Buildings Map	
MHE	Mount Haven Estate Map	
MIA	MIA Irrigation Area Map	
MOC	Multiple Occupancy and Community Title Map	
MPA	Macquarie Park Corridor Proposed Access Network Map	
MPC	Macquarie Park Corridor Precinct Map	
MPE	Mount Panorama Environs Map	
MPP	Macquarie Park Corridor Parking Restrictions Map	
MRA	Minerals and Extractive Resources Map	Mineral Resource Area Map
MRT	Minerals and Extractive Resources Map	Mineral Resource and Transition Areas Map
NEF	Aircraft Noise Exposure Forecast Map	Noise Exposure Forecast Map
NRB	Terrestrial Biodiversity Map	Natural Resource - Terrestrial Biodiversity Map Natural Resource Sensitivity - Biodiversity Map Natural Resources Sensitivity - Biodiversity Map Sensitivity Biodiversity Map Natural Resource - Biodiversity Map
NRG	Groundwater Vulnerability Map	Natural Resource - Groundwater Map

MAP_TYPE	MAP_NAME (Preferred)	MAP_NAME (Alternate)
		Natural Resource - Groundwater Vulnerability Map
NRK	Natural Resource - Karst Map	
NRL	Natural Resources Land Map	Natural Resource Sensitivity - Land Map Natural Resources - Landslide Risk Map Natural Resources Sensitivity - Land Map Environmentally Sensitive Areas - Land Overlay Map
NRR	Riparian Lands and Watercourses Map	Natural Resources - Riparian Land and Waterways Map
NRS	Natural Resources Sensitivity Map	
NRW	Wetlands Map	Natural Resource - Water Map Natural Resources Sensitivity - Water Map Natural Resources Watercourse Map Natural Resource - Wetlands Map
NVP	Native Vegetation Protection Map	
NWL	Wetlands Map	Natural Resource - Wetlands Map
NWW	Riparian Lands and Watercourses Map	Natural Resource - Watercourse Map Natural Resource - Waterways Map
OHL	Original Holdings Map	
OLS	Obstacle Limitation Surface Map	Obstacle Height Limitation Map
OPS	Opportunity Sites Map	
OTH	Outer Harbour Map	
PCB	Precinct Boundary Map	
PED	Pottery Estate Development Map	
PSB	Tallawarra Power Station Buffer Area Map	
PSR	Pitt Town Subdivision and Designated State Public Infrastructure Map	
PTB	Parkes Township Buffer Map	
PTH	Pitt Town Heritage Map	
PWC	Protection of Wildlife Corridors Map	
QBA	Quarry Buffer Area Map	
RBL	Front Building Line Map	River Front Building Line Map

MAP_TYPE	MAP_NAME (Preferred)	MAP_NAME (Alternate)
RCD	Potential Rural Landsharing Community Development Map	
RDL	Reduced Level Map	
RDN	Residential Density Map	
REF	Referral Area Map	
RFA	River Front Area Map	
RGA	Future Residential Growth Areas Land Map	
RIP	Riparian Lands and Watercourses Map	Riparian Land and Waterways Map
RLW	Riparian Lands and Watercourses Map	Natural Resource - Riparian Lands Map
RLY	Restricted Lot Yield Map	
RPL	Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map	Land Reclassification Map Reclassification (Part Lots) Map
RPN	Riparian Protection Area Map	
RRS	Minimum Lot Size Exception Map	Rural Residential Subdivision Map
RTC	Ryde Town Centre Precincts Map	
RVL	Additional Rural Village Land Map	
SAL	Salinity Map	
SAM	Special Areas Map	
SAP	Sun Access Protection Map	
SCP	Scenic Protection Area Map	Scenic Protection Map Scenic Protection Land Map
SDWC	Sydney Drinking Water Catchment Map	
SEN	Sensitive Land Map	
SER	Significant Extractive Resources Map	
SGA	Strategic Urban Growth Area Map	
SLV	Scenic and Landscape Values Map	
SNV	Significant Native Vegetation	
SPA	Special Provisions Area Map	
SPP	Sun Plane Protection Map	

MAP_TYPE	MAP_NAME (Preferred)	MAP_NAME (Alternate)
SPR	Sewage Treatment Plant and Rubbish Tip Buffer Map	
SPV	Special Provisions Map	
SRS	Significant Resource Map	
SSDS	State Significant Development Sites Map	
SSIS	State Significant Infrastructure Sites Map	
SSP	Site Specific Provisions Map	
STA	Strategic Agricultural Land Map	
STB	Sewage Treatment Plant Buffer Map	Sewage Treatment Plant and Waste Depot Buffer Map
SUA	Significant Urban Areas Map	
TAI	Transport and Arterial Road Infrastructure Plan Map	
TAL	Public Transport Accessibility Level Map	
URA	Urban Release Area Map	Land Release Area Map
VAB	Visual and Acoustic Buffer Map	
VEG	Bushland Map	
WCL	Riparian Lands and Watercourses Map	Riparian Lands and Waterways Map Watercourse Map
WET	Wetlands Map	
WRA	Wickham Redevelopment Area Map	
WRC	Williams River Catchment Map	
WRE	Water Resource Map	
WSF	Existing and Future Water Storage Facilities Map	
XSA	Explosive Storage Area Map	

Table 119 - LEP_TYPE

MAP_SCALE_CODE	MAP_SCALE
320	1:320,000
240	1:240,000
160	1:160,000
120	1:120,000
080	1:80,000
040	1:40,000
020	1:20,000
010	1:10,000
005	1:5,000
002	1:2,000

Table 120 - LAP_TYPE

LAP_TYPE
Included
Deferred

Table 121 - ZONE, ZONE_DESCRIPTION

ZONE	ZONE_DESCRIPTION
RU1	Primary Production
RU2	Rural Landscape
RU3	Forestry
RU4	Primary Production Small Lots
RU5	Village
RU6	Transition
R1	General Residential
R2	Low Density Residential
R3	Medium Density Residential
R4	High Density Residential
R5	Large Lot Residential
B1	Neighbourhood Centre
B2	Local Centre
B3	Commercial Core
B4	Mixed Use
B5	Business Development
B6	Enterprise Corridor
B7	Business Park
B8	Metropolitan Centre
IN1	General Industrial
IN2	Light Industrial
IN3	Heavy Industrial
IN4	Working Waterfront
SP1	Special Activities
SP2	Infrastructure
SP3	Tourist
RE1	Public Recreation
RE2	Private Recreation
E1	National Parks and Nature Reserves
E2	Environmental Conservation

ZONE	ZONE_DESCRIPTION
E3	Environmental Management
E4	Environmental Living
W1	Natural Waterways
W2	Recreational Waterways
W3	Working Waterways
UL	Unzoned Land
DM	Deferred Matter

Table 122 - SYM_CODE (FSR, HOB, LSZ)

SYM_CODE	FSR - n:1	HOB - m	LSZ - m2/ha
A	0 - 0.39	0 - 3.6	0 - 199
B	0.4 - 0.44	3.7 - 4.9	200 - 249
C	0.45 - 0.49	5 - 5.4	250 - 299
D	0.5 - 0.54	5.5 - 5.9	300 - 349
E	0.55 - 0.59	6 - 6.4	350 - 399
F	0.6 - 0.64	6.5 - 6.9	400 - 449
G	0.65 - 0.69	7 - 7.4	450 - 474
H	0.7 - 0.74	7.5 - 7.9	475 - 499
I	0.75 - 0.79	8 - 8.9	500 - 524
J	0.8 - 0.84	9 - 9.9	525 - 549
K	0.85 - 0.89	10 - 10.9	550 - 574
L	0.9 - 0.94	11 - 11.9	575 - 599
M	0.95 - 0.99	12 - 12.9	600 - 624
N	1 - 1.09	13 - 14.9	625 - 649
O	1.1 - 1.19	15 - 16.9	650 - 674
P	1.2 - 1.29	17 - 18.9	675 - 699
Q	1.3 - 1.39	19 - 20.9	700 - 749
R	1.4 - 1.49	21 - 22.9	750 - 799
S	1.5 - 1.99	23 - 24.9	800 - 899
T	2 - 2.49	25 - 29.9	900 - 999
U	2.5 - 2.99	30 - 34.9	1000 - 1999
V	3 - 3.49	35 - 39.9	2000 - 2999
W	3.5 - 3.99	40 - 44.9	3000 - 4999
X	4 - 4.49	45 - 49.9	5000 - 9999
Y	4.5 - 4.99	50 - 54.9	10000 - 19999
Z	5 - 5.99	55 - 59.9	20000 - 49999
AA	6 - 6.99	60 - 79.9	50000 - 99999
AB	7 - 7.99	80 - 99.9	10ha – 49.9ha
AC	8 - 8.99	100 - 124.9	50ha – 99.9ha
AD	9 - 9.99	125 - 149.9	100ha – 199.9ha

SYM_CODE	FSR - n:1	HOB - m	LSZ - m2/ha
AE	10 - 10.99	150 - 174.9	200ha – 399.9ha
AF	11 - 11.99	175 - 199.9	400ha – 599.9ha
AG	12 - 12.99	200 - 224.9	600ha – 799.9ha
AH	13 - 13.99	225 - 249.9	800ha – 999.9ha
AI	14+	250+	1000ha+
CA	Complex Development Standards Area		
SYM_CODE		HOB – m(	
RL1		0 - 20	
RL2		20 - 40	
RL3		40 - 60	
RL4		60 - 80	
RL5		80 - 100	
RL6		>100	

Table 123 - UNITS (HOB)

UNITS (HOB)
m
m(RL)

Table 124 - UNITS (LSZ)

UNITS (LSZ)
m2
ha

Table 125 - HERITAGE_TYPE

HERITAGE_TYPE
Aboriginal Object
Aboriginal Place of Heritage Significance
Conservation Area - Aboriginal
Conservation Area - General
Conservation Area - Landscape
Item - Aboriginal
Item - Archaeological
Item - General
Item - Landscape

Table 126 - SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE
Local
National
State
State Nominated
State/Local
World

Table 127 - SEPP_NAME

SEPP_NAME
Greater Metropolitan Regional Environmental Plan No 2—Georges River Catchment
Murray Regional Environmental Plan No 2—Riverine Land
State Environmental Planning Policy No 1—Development Standards
State Environmental Planning Policy No 14—Coastal Wetlands
State Environmental Planning Policy No 19—Bushland in Urban Areas
State Environmental Planning Policy No 21—Caravan Parks
State Environmental Planning Policy No 26—Littoral Rainforests
State Environmental Planning Policy No 30—Intensive Agriculture
State Environmental Planning Policy No 33—Hazardous and Offensive Development
State Environmental Planning Policy No 36—Manufactured Home Estates
State Environmental Planning Policy No 44—Koala Habitat Protection
State Environmental Planning Policy No 47—Moore Park Showground
State Environmental Planning Policy No 50—Canal Estate Development
State Environmental Planning Policy No 52—Farm Dams and Other Works in Land and Water Management Plan Areas
State Environmental Planning Policy No 55—Remediation of Land
State Environmental Planning Policy No 62—Sustainable Aquaculture
State Environmental Planning Policy No 64—Advertising and Signage
State Environmental Planning Policy No 65—Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development
State Environmental Planning Policy No 70—Affordable Housing (Revised Schemes)
State Environmental Planning Policy No 71—Coastal Protection
State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009
State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004
State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008
State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004
State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007
State Environmental Planning Policy (Integration and Repeals) 2016
State Environmental Planning Policy (Kosciuszko National Park—Alpine Resorts) 2007
State Environmental Planning Policy (Kurnell Peninsula) 1989
State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007
State Environmental Planning Policy (Miscellaneous Consent Provisions) 2007
State Environmental Planning Policy (Penrith Lakes Scheme) 1989
State Environmental Planning Policy (Rural Lands) 2008
State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011

SEPP_NAME
State Environmental Planning Policy (State Significant Precincts) 2005
State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011
State Environmental Planning Policy (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006
State Environmental Planning Policy (Three Ports) 2013
State Environmental Planning Policy (Urban Renewal) 2010
State Environmental Planning Policy (Western Sydney Employment Area) 2009
State Environmental Planning Policy (Western Sydney Parklands) 2009
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 8 (Central Coast Plateau Areas)
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 9—Extractive Industry (No 2—1995)
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 16—Walsh Bay
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 20—Hawkesbury-Nepean River (No 2—1997)
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 24—Homebush Bay Area
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 26—City West
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 30—St Marys
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 33—Cooks Cove
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005
Willandra Lakes Regional Environmental Plan No 1—World Heritage Property

Table 128 - SEPP_TYPE, SEPP_AREA

SEPP	SEPP_TYPE	SEPP_AREA
SEPP (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008	ECD	
SEPP (Kurnell Peninsula) 1989	17	
SEPP (Major Development) 2005	MD/MP	BAR (Barangaroo) CAL (Calderwood Site) CHA (Channel 7) EDP (Edmondson Park South) GEL (Greystanes Southern Employment Lands) KIF (Kings Forest Site) RBH (Rise Bilambil Heights) RWA (Redfern–Waterloo Authority Sites) SHF (Sydney Harbour Foreshore Sites) SHP (Sydney Harbour Port and Related Employment Lands) SHR (Southern Highlands Regional Shooting Complex) SOP (Sydney Olympic Park) SPT (Sandon Point) TIS (Tomago Industrial) UTS (UTS Ku-ring-gai Campus) WER (Wahroonga Estate)
SEPP (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007	MPEI	
SEPP (State and Regional Development) 2011	SRD	BAR (Barangaroo) BPR (Bays Precinct) CUB (Broadway) DHA (Darling Harbour) FMS (Fox Studios, Moore Park Showgrounds and Sydney Sports Stadium) HON (Honeysuckle) LPA (Luna Park) NHP (Northern Beaches Hospital Precinct) NPD (North Penrith) NRS (North Ryde Station Precinct)

SEPP	SEPP_TYPE	SEPP_AREA
		PLA (Penrith Lakes) RRR (Royal Randwick Racecourse) RWA (Redfern-Waterloo) SOH (Sydney Opera House) SOP (Sydney Olympic Park) TRO (The Rocks) TZO (Taronga Zoo) WTC (Warnervale Town Centre)
SEPP (Sydney Drinking Water Catchment) 2011	SDWC	
SEPP (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006	SRGC	NW (North West Growth Centre) SW (South West Growth Centre
SEPP (Three Ports) 2013	TPT	
SEPP (Urban Renewal) 2010	UR	GRA (Granville) NEW (Newcastle) RED (Redfern-Waterloo)
SEPP (Western Sydney Employment Area) 2009	WSEA	
SEPP (Western Sydney Parklands) 2009	WSP	

Table 129 - PLAN_TYPE

PLAN_TYPE
DCP
CP

Appendix C – LEP Map Cover Sheets and Map Index Page

Figure 56 - Example of Map Cover Sheet - Principal LEP

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

XXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 20XX

Name of Council
Address
Address

Map Cover Sheet

The following map sheets are adopted:

Map Sheet	Map Identification Number
Floor Space Ratio Map	
FSR_001	0216_COM_FSR_001_040_20060906
FSR_002	0216_COM_FSR_002_040_20060906
FSR_003	0216_COM_FSR_003_040_20060906
FSR_004	0216_COM_FSR_004_040_20060906
Land Application Map	
LAP_001	0216_COM_LAP_001_160_20060906
Land Zoning Map	
LZN_001	0216_COM_LZN_001_040_20060906
LZN_002	0216_COM_LZN_002_040_20060906
LZN_003	0216_COM_LZN_003_040_20060906
LZN_004	0216_COM_LZN_004_040_20060906
LZN_005	0216_COM_LZN_005_040_20060906
LZN_006	0216_COM_LZN_006_040_20060906
LZN_007	0216_COM_LZN_007_040_20060906
LZN_008	0216_COM_LZN_008_040_20060906
LZN_009	0216_COM_LZN_009_040_20060906
Height of Buildings Map	
HOB_001	0216_COM_HOB_001_040_20060906
HOB_002	0216_COM_HOB_002_040_20060906
Lot Size Map	
LSZ_001	0216_COM_LSZ_001_040_20060906
LSZ_002	0216_COM_LSZ_002_040_20060906
LSZ_003	0216_COM_LSZ_003_040_20060906
LSZ_004	0216_COM_LSZ_004_040_20060906
Land Reservation Acquisition Map	
LRA_001	0216_COM_LRA_001_040_20060906
LRA_002	0216_COM_LRA_002_040_20060906

Note: The map identification number on the map cover sheet must match the number on the individual map sheets. Failure to comply could result in the relevant map or plan being invalid.

Note: The Minister (and council's delegate) will sign the map cover sheet, and not each individual map sheet.

Certified
[Title of Council Delegate] *[Date]*

Minister for Planning [Date]

Figure 57 - Example of Map Cover Sheet - Amending LEP

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

XXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 20XX (Amendment No X)

Name of Council
Address
Address

Map Cover Sheet

The following map sheets are revoked:

Land Zoning Map	
LZN_001	0216_COM_LZN_001_020_20060906
LZN_006	0216_COM_LZN_006_020_20060906
Lot Size Map	
LSZ_001	0216_COM_LSZ_001_020_20060906
Land Reservation Acquisition Map	
LRA_001	0216_COM_LRA_001_020_20060906

The following map sheets are adopted:

Land Zoning Map	
LZN_001	0216_COM_LZN_001_020_20071215
LZN_006	0216_COM_LZN_006_020_20071215
Lot Size Map	
LSZ_001	0216_COM_LSZ_001_020_20071215
Land Reservation Acquisition Map	
LRA_001	0216_COM_LRA_001_020_20071215

Certified
[Title of Council Delegate] *[Date]*

Minister for Planning [Date]

Figure 58 - Example of Map Index

Map Index

Last updated 1 July 2007

[A link to a map identifying the coverage of map sheets may be provided]

Map Types	Map sheets	Dates of application	Amending instrument
Land Application Map			
LAP 001	0216_COM_LAP_001_160_20070629	01 Jul 2007 to date	XXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 200X (Amendment No X)
	0216_COM_LAP_001_160_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to 30 Jun 2007	XXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 200X (Amendment No X)
Land Zoning Map			
LZN 001	0216_COM_LZN_001_020_20080621	01 Jul 2008 to date	XXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 200X (Amendment No X)
	0216_COM_LZN_001_020_20071215	21 Dec 2007 to 30 Jun 2008	XXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 200X (Amendment No X)
	0216_COM_LZN_001_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to 20 Dec 2006	
LZN 002	0216_COM_LZN_002_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LZN 003	0216_COM_LZN_003_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LZN 004	0216_COM_LZN_004_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LZN 005	0216_COM_LZN_005_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LZN 006	0216_COM_LZN_006_020_20070621	01 Jul 2007 to date	XXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 200X (Amendment No X)
	0216_COM_LZN_006_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to 30 Jun 2007	
LZN 007	0216_COM_LZN_007_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LZN 008	0216_COM_LZN_008_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
Lot Size Map			
LSZ 001	0216_COM_LSZ_001_020_20060906	01 Jul 2007 to date	XXXXXXXXX Local Environmental Plan 200X (Amendment No X)
	0216_COM_LSZ_001_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to 30 Jun 2007	
LSZ 002	0216_COM_LSZ_002_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LSZ 003	0216_COM_LSZ_003_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	
LSZ 004	0216_COM_LSZ_004_020_20060906	15 Sep 2006 to date	

Appendix D – LEP Example Maps

The following example maps can be accessed on the Parliamentary Counsel's Office legislation *website. To access them, please click on the relevant map name:*

- *Land Application Map - DM and SEPP*
- *Land Application Map - City Centre*
- *Land Zoning Map*
- *Land Zoning Map - City Centre*
- *Development Standards Map - Floor Space Ratio*
- *Development Standards Map - Height of Buildings*
- *Land Reservation Acquisition Map - Land to be Acquired*
- *Land Reservation Acquisition Map - No Land to be Acquired*
- *Heritage Map*
- *Active Street Frontages Map*
- *Additional Permitted Uses Map*
- *Drinking Water Catchment Map*
- *Flood Planning Map*
- *Foreshore Building Line Map*
- *Groundwater Vulnerability Map*
- *Land Reclassification (Part Lots) Map*
- *Riparian Lands and Watercourses Map*
- *Salinity Map*
- *Scenic Protection Area Map*
- *Terrestrial Biodiversity Map*
- *Urban Release Area Map*
- *Wetlands Map*

Appendix E - Amendments made to previous version

Table 130 - Version control table

Version	Summary of amendments	Release date
1.0	Document released.	30 November 2015
2.0	Changes made: • Addition of Chapter 16 (Major Projects) • Format of document amended, table and figure numbers consecutive and some basic text amendments • Addition of a Summary of Tables and a Summary of Figures to assist with the navigation of this document • Addition of text relating to amendments that remove features (sections 3.1 and 7.1) • Additional field added to Tables 3, 27, 30, 33, 79, and 94 • Change to the String length in Table 9 from 50 to 200 • Addition of complex development standards areas for FSR (4.3.1), LSZ (4.4.1), HOB (4.5.1) and Table 120 • Addition of file naming convention in sections 15.3 • Replacement of map images with hyperlinks in Appendix D • Updates to Tables 115 (LGA_CODE), 116 (LEP_NAME) and 127 (SEPP_NAME)	4 September 2017

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